

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

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Publications Branch

PROTECTION AND WAGES

THE AVERAGE WAGES OF THE 72,571 WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA IN THE YEAR 1910 ARE SHOWN BY THE DOMINION CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES TO HAVE BEEN 83 CENTS A DAY, OR \$21.75 PER MONTH. THESE WOMEN WERE ALL OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, AND MANY OF THEM HAD CHILDREN OR PARENTS TO SUPPORT. UPWARDS OF 13,200 CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE WERE ALSO EMPLOYED IN THE MILLS AND FACTORIES OF CANADA IN THE SAME YEAR AND RECEIVED 50 CENTS A DAY, OR \$13.25 A MONTH. THE 376,872 MEN WORKING FOR WAGES IN OUR GREAT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS RECEIVED AN AVERAGE OF \$1.46 A DAY, OR \$38.33 A MONTH. WHILE WOMEN WORK FOR \$21.75 AND MEN FOR \$38.33 A MONTH, IN ORDER THAT MILLIONAIRES AND MULTI-MILLIONAIRES MAY BE CREATED IT CANNOT BE CLAIMED THAT PROTECTION PROTECTS THE WORKER.

MARCH 5, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 28,000 WEEKLY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICOA General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders
issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

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GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.



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Farm Lubricants*



GRANITE Harvester Oil

A heavy, short-cut oil for farm machinery

Clings to the bearings and insures the least possible friction and wear. Moisture and changes of temperature do not affect it. The choice of the most successful farmers.

STANDARD Gas Engine Oil

Used and recommended by the leading engine builders all over the country. Keeps its body at high temperatures. Equally good for external bearings.

El Dorado Castor Machine Oil Silver Star Engine Kerosene
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Stock carried at 300 tank and warehouse stations in Western Canada. For addresses, price lists, etc., write any agency.

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Why not buy your Lumber direct from the Mill? Write us or send us your List for Figures. We can save you money

CONSUMERS' LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

510 MERCHANTS BANK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Four Good Reasons

To tell all the reasons why we believe your choice of a Cream Separator should be the STANDARD would be impossible in this space, but here are four—

First—Because the

STANDARD

skims down to .01 per cent., which is about ten times cleaner than ordinary separators.

Second—Because the STANDARD

has a wide open bowl, and no cream or milk tubes to clog up. Everything is easy to clean.

Third—Because the supply can is more than a foot lower than on ordinary machines. No high or awkward lifting to do with the STANDARD.

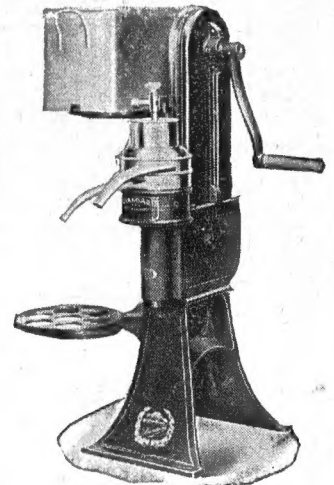
Fourth—Because the STANDARD has a self-oiling system and lubricates its working parts automatically all the time it is running.

The STANDARD will save more time and labor, and make more money for you, than any other cream separator. Try one and let the machine prove these facts.

FREE—Write for the STANDARD Booklet, giving full particulars of "The World's Greatest Separator," also folder entitled "Skimming Results."

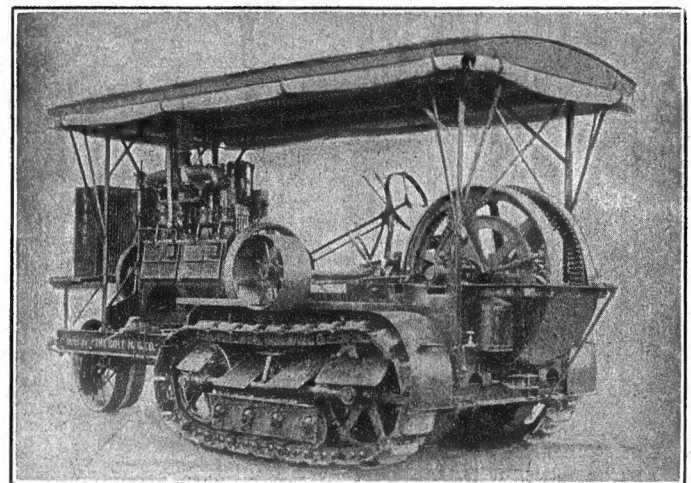
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Willoughby-Sumner Block, Saskatoon, Sask.



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HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

We want you to know more about the Caterpillar, because, if you are looking for a traction engine to replace the horses on your farm, the Caterpillar will do it; and we know you will be interested in finding out more about it, especially as to how it has actually worked in the field. It will work wherever horses can, and oftentimes in places that are too soft and muddy for them. One owner freighted a mile through a slough this last spring where teams had to go five miles around. Then, too, it won't pack the ground, and so is a most practical tractor for seeding. If you will fill out the coupon we will be very glad to send you a catalogue.

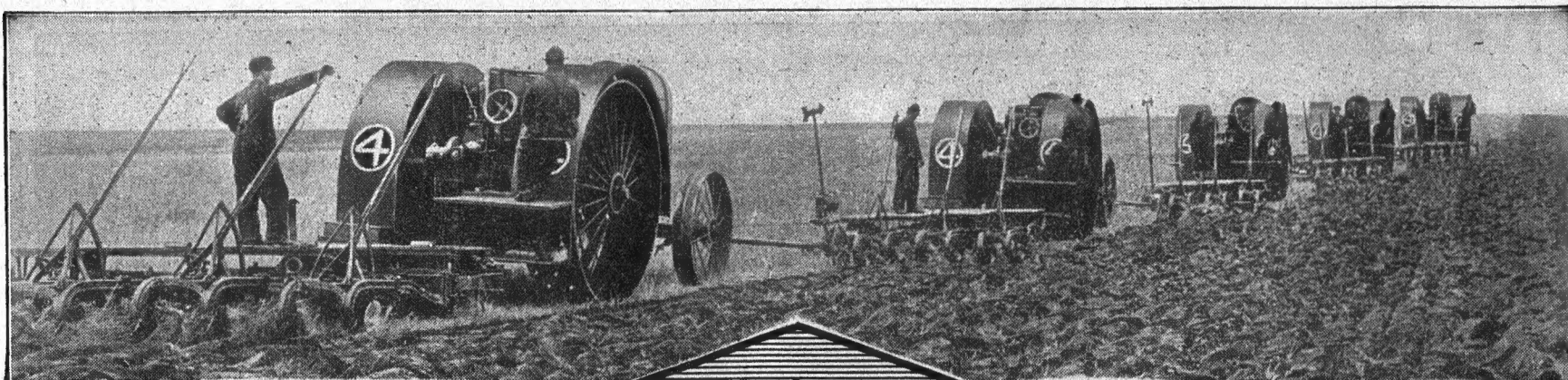
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Why the BIG FOUR is Sold On Approval

Frank Woods, Bowbells, N. D., plowed an equivalent of 3335 acres of stubble plowing, and had a threshing run of 35½ days.

Murle Perry, Frankfort, S. D., has broken 500 acres, plowed 1500, disced 3200 and harvested 1000 acres.

GOOD MATERIAL — CAREFUL STUDY — FINE WORKMANSHIP—Has Made Possible Our One Aim—To Build a Farm Tractor So Good That It Could Be SOLD ON APPROVAL

Lyman & Gould, Arnaud, Man., broke 2000 acres, plowed 300 and disced 2000. This with the light traction work that they have done amounted to an equivalent of 3450 acres of stubble plowing for their two engines.

Here are a few 1912 Records that we are proud of. They represent the most remarkable work ever performed by a farm tractor. Actual records like these sell BIG FOURS.

The selection of a farm tractor demands careful consideration. The investment involved suggests the wisdom of taking plenty of time for investigation and comparisons.

Investigate the BIG FOUR and you will find these prominent points of *superiority*—and many others.

Four Cylinders—Continuous, steady, enormous power. The BIG FOUR is the first four-cylinder tractor. Requires *less fuel* per developed horse power than one and two-cylinder engines.

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—96 inches in diameter. They hold up the BIG FOUR on soft ground where other engines are helpless. Power is applied to *rim* of drive wheels—less waste. Patented features make the BIG FOUR Drive Wheels different from and better than others.

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—Simple, strong, practical. The hardened cut steel bevel gears are guaranteed for five years.

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The BIG FOUR "30" self-steering device easily adds \$1000 to the engine's worth, yet does not cost you one cent extra. In breaking or plowing it automatically guides the engine in a course absolutely parallel with the last furrow turned, so that one man can operate both engine and plow.

time, grief and money in the end. Thousands of BIG FOUR owners will tell you the same thing.

But you do not have to take our word for it or theirs. The BIG FOUR is

Sold Absolutely On Approval

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The BIG FOUR "30" makes your work easier, reduces its cost and increases your profits. It plows at a cost of 30 to 50 cents an acre.

You can work the BIG FOUR 24 hours a day whenever necessary to take advantage of weather or crop conditions. It needs no rest. Always ready when most needed—the most important feature of all.

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Don't wait. Even if you don't intend to buy a tractor this year *write us today* anyway. Take time NOW to investigate and post yourself. You ought to know *why* and *how* other farmers are *making more money* with the BIG FOUR than they ever did with horses or other engines. Drop us a postal card—but do it TODAY. Please address

Big Four "30" Farm Tractor

is strictly *up-to-date*. It has *more recent improvements than all other tractors put together*.

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The BIG FOUR uses kerosene or gasoline with unequalled efficiency and economy and delivers *more power* to the drawbar *per gallon* of fuel than other tractors. The BIG FOUR is fully guaranteed for one year against defect in material and workmanship.

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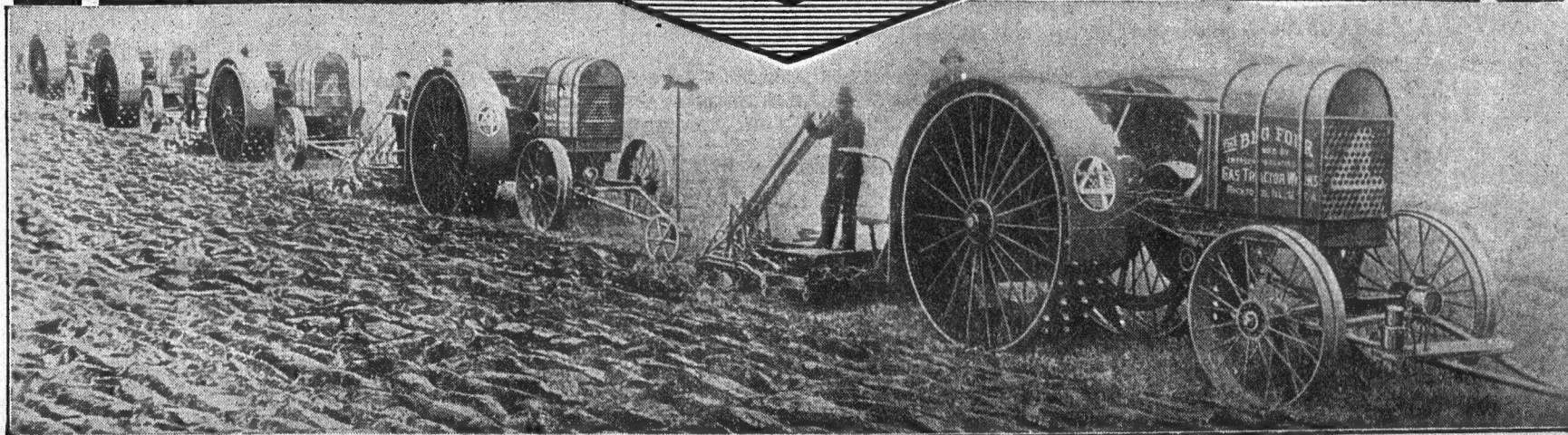
Branches: Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Lethbridge, Alta., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Swift Current, Sask., Yorktown, Sask.

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Kruckeberg Bros., Moccasin, Mont., broke 300 acres, plowed 500, disced and drilled 3200 and harvested with a 16-foot combine, 1200 acres.

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*Steele, Briggs were the first Seed House in the West to offer
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NORTHWESTERN DENT CORN—The best seller today. a great fodder corn.

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MONTANA ALFALFA—A hardy strain, in good demand.

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GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN CABBAGE—Early, sure, solid, fine quality. The leader today in the West.

REGISTERED SEED GRAIN—None purer. Increasing in favor.

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When it is considered that the above varieties (adding Marquis Wheat and Abundance Oats) constitute practically all the new introductions of note of recent years in the West, it will be seen that **FOR ADVANCED METHODS STEELE, BRIGGS STAND ALONE. ALL BUT TWO INTRODUCED BY STEELE, BRIGGS**—the work of **SEED EXPERTS**, which means more than **SEED DEALER**. This **APPLIED KNOWLEDGE** permeates through all our seeds.

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Canada's Greatest Seed House



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There is food for thought here for the **Farmers of Western Canada** whose position is no better than the miners of Virginia, and their struggle for fair play just as intense.

100,000 Miners in one mind and one spirit--

100,000 FARMERS in one mind and one spirit--

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Choice Seed Grain

On Crop Payment Terms with A Small Cash Payment

Last year the wealthier class of farmers bought Marquis wheat. This year every farmer wants some. But even at present moderate prices thousands cannot buy what they need **and pay cash for it.** We are going to give such men a chance.

Our Special Terms

1. One-third cash and balance next fall; 2. Ten per cent. discount for all cash or if paid in full by June 1st, 1913; 3. We pay the freight; 4. Our price on crop payment terms are no higher than we have been getting from cash customers, although our terms are now very much better; 5. Orders on crop payment terms to be at least ten bushels; 6. Extra special prices to purchasers of a carload.

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Our line is confined to Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. We have Marquis Wheat, Banner and Abundance Oats, Mensury, Eclipse and O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, Premost and Common Flax. We are in an exceptionally fine position to fill orders for straight or mixed carloads, and our prices are no higher than you will have to pay for less desirable seed. Some of our Oats and Barley is registered seed and an Inspection Certificate of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is attached to each bag of registered seed. Some of the seed we handle won prizes at the big Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge and at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair.

Can we trust Each other?

You may not know us and we probably do not know you. The easiest way for you to get our confidence is to furnish a recommendation from your Banker. Then you may want to know if you can safely deal with us. We are growers of seed grain. We have our own farms. Our Company is made up of farmers' sons. Three of our men are Agricultural College Graduates. We name as references the Canadian Bank of Commerce (Saskatoon or Regina) and any Farm Paper, Agricultural Dept., or Agricultural College in Western Canada. And, as a further protection, **if you are not satisfied with our seeds, return them at our expense and your money will be cheerfully refunded.**

Only a short time Left to buy seed

We want to have all our seed shipped out by March 31st. All orders received after that date will have to be accompanied by cash payment, and while we will use our best effort to insure prompt delivery, customers ordering late in the season must relieve us of all responsibility for delay in delivery **after the goods are billed out.** Act today. Mail this coupon and we will send you prices and samples by return.

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Kind of Grain	Bus. Required	Kind of Grain	Bus. Required
Marquis Wheat	Eclipse Registered
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THIS COUPON, if attached to an order accompanied by cash in full, entitles the customer to a discount of **TEN PER CENT.** off any of our Seed Grain except our Registered Stock.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Bank Act Under Discussion—Witnesses to be Called from the West—Both Parties Refuse Referendum on Naval Bill.
(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—During the Parliamentary week, which closed today, more interest has been taken in the doings of the committee on Banking and Commerce, where Hon. W. T. White's bill to amend the Bank Act has been under consideration, than in the proceedings in the House of Commons, where most of the discussion has been devoted to the Navy bill. The committee met last week to formally dispose of the non-contentious clauses of the measure and when consideration was resumed on Wednesday, the first point to be settled was how the contentious clauses were to be dealt with and to what extent the committee would receive the advice of experts and expressions of opinion from all the various interests affected by the proposed legislation. A great deal of divergent opinion was expressed as to who should be summoned to give evidence and there was also much disagreement over the question of the payment of such witnesses as were called and the engagement of counsel for their examination. In regard to the latter point, probably a majority were inclined to consider that the members of the committee were themselves quite capable of conducting the examination of witnesses and that it was the duty of each member of the committee to look after the interests of his own constituents.

On Wednesday, after a somewhat exciting discussion, it was agreed to appoint a small sub-committee to suggest the names of those to be examined. On the following morning the committee brought in a list of proposed witnesses, but exception was taken to it on account of its length and Mr. Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, moved that the report be sent back to the committee, with instructions that the number of witnesses be reduced by one half. After some discussion the committee decided on a vote of 24 to 18 that the list of witnesses would have to be cut down. Judging from the discussion, many of the members objected to it because it included the names of too many of the prominent bankers of the country and men otherwise connected with the banking interests.

Witnesses to be Called

Among the names suggested were L. O. Murray, Superintendent of Currency, Washington; Joseph Johnson, late of the U.S. Monetary Commission; J. B. Forgan, of the National City Bank, Chicago; Sir Edmund Walker; O. L. Pease; H. C. MacLeod, former manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia; John Knight, of the Bankers' Association; E. R. C. Clarkson, liquidator of the Farmers' Bank; the Manager of the Weyburn Bank; W. R. Strathy, Toronto, President of the Manufacturers' Association; G. F. Chipman, Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide; E. J. Fream, Calgary; R. G. Willett, of the Manitoba Municipal Union, and Professor Swanson, of Queen's University. The list, as finally decided upon at the meeting of the committee on Friday, was as follows: J. B. Forgan, President of the National City Bank, Chicago; Lawrence O. Murray, United States Superintendent of Currency; H. C. MacLeod, former Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia; Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; E. L. Pease, Manager of the Royal Bank; Joseph Henderson, Director of the Bank of Toronto; J. H. Plummer, President of the Dominion Steel Corporation; Gordon Waldron, Editor of the Farmers' Sun; G. F. Chipman, Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide; C. A. Dunning, Regina, Secretary

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI.

March 5th, 1913

Number 10

Chick Success

The raising of chicks is not difficult when conditions are right. Try our way, and make this your most successful season. Feed

Pratts Baby Chick Food

for the first three weeks. No feed on earth will give the youngsters such a vigorous start, and the cost is but 1c per chick.

In boxes and bags, 25c up

Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy

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prevents and cures the bowel troubles which are so common and cause such heavy loss. Just drop the tablets in the drinking water for all broods up to one week of age.

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should be mixed with the daily ration after the third week. It induces rapid growth and early maturity by keeping the digestive system in perfect condition.

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We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

of the Saskatchewan Elevator Co., a representative of the United Farmers of Alberta; the manager of the Weyburn Securities Bank; G. R. C. Clarkson, Liquidator of the Farmers' Bank; John Weld, proprietor of the Farmers' Advocate, and A. K. Bunnell, Brantford, President of the Canadian Chartered Accountants. Additional names may be added to the list at a later date by the committee.

Many Amendments Suggested

When consideration of the contentious clauses was first taken up on Wednesday, a number of proposed amendments were given notice of. Dr. Steele, of South Perth, had one to prevent the circulation in Canada of notes and coin of foreign denomination and requiring the sterilization of bank notes by submitting them to a temperature of over 200 degrees. Mr. McCraney, of Saskatoon, gave notice of an amendment to prohibit banks from charging for the deposit of accounts. It was explained that it had been suggested by Western banks that if they were not allowed to charge more than a certain rate for loans they should be allowed to charge for accounts.

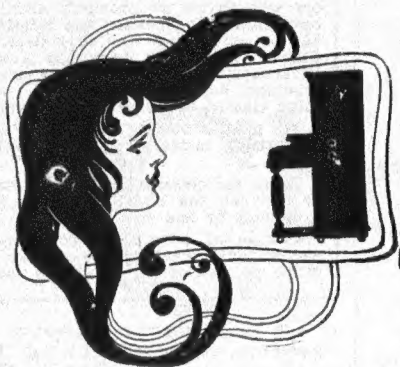
Major Sharpe, of North Ontario, intimated that he had some amendments to submit later. He then inaugurated the fight for the appointment of counsel on behalf of the public. The Bankers' Association, he said, was a rich organization and would be represented by counsel and witnesses. Representatives of the public could not come at their own expense and should be paid and supplied with counsel. J. G. Turfitt took the same view. "The public," he said, "owns at least four-fifths of the money in the banks. It should be represented by the best counsel which can be secured." The proposal was ridiculed by W. B. Northrup, of West Hastings, who said the proposal was "robbery." It was made, he said, so that some friends of the members might have a nice trip to the capital at the expense of the government. A. C. Boyce, Conservative member for West Algoma, was inclined to take the same view.

Wants Monetary Commission

At an early stage of the proceedings W. F. MacLean, of South York, again advocated, as he had done in the House, the creation of a Monetary Commission to investigate the whole banking system. He was in favor of a thorough discussion by the committee. He was supported by Dr. Edwards, Conservative member for Frontenac, who reminded the committee that the discussion was cut short in the House on the distinct understanding that every opportunity would be given for extended consideration of the bill in committee. As the representative of a constituency where much loss was sustained through the unfortunate failure of the Farmers' Bank, he was in favor of the fullest possible discussion.

On Thursday, Major Sharpe moved that the charters of the banks should not be extended until 1923, the usual ten years, but until 1920, a seven year period. Consideration of the proposal was held over. Major Currie, of North Simcoe, whose views are somewhat reactionary, said that he proposed to move that the charters of the banks be made irrevocable. In support of this suggestion he said that if this act was not passed by July 1 next, when all the charters run out, the banks would have to go into liquidation. Perpetual charters were given to European banks, he said. The majority of the members were inclined to the view that no important clause or amendment should be put to a vote until the evidence had been taken. W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, in supporting this view, said, that

Continued on Page 30



PRE - INVENTORY CLEARANCE



We are now approaching the end of our fiscal year, the time of all times when this Company's stock in trade must be at its lowest ebb. We find that, instead of being in this ideal condition we have in our warehouse in Winnipeg one hundred and fifty new pianos, and in warerooms and storage nearly one hundred slightly used and second-hand Pianos, taken in exchange on new Doherty Pianos and Player-Pianos.

Every one of these instruments must go at some price and terms. This means we must offer this gigantic stock at figures which the public simply cannot resist and at terms which will make your purchase a pleasure rather than a drag on the pocketbook.

This Sale, which we are making the greatest ever known in Canada, is now on.

Every Piano must go - There are no reservations

For forty years the name of Doherty has stood for all that is best in musical instrument construction. Today, not only in Canada, but in far-off lands across the seas, the Doherty name is a guarantee of highest quality, fair treatment and biggest money value for every dollar spent. Listen to our arguments below:

UPRIGHT PIANOS at \$49.75. We have a number of used Upright Pianos on our floors, all in good condition, which are to be closed out at from \$49.75 to \$69.00. These pianos are worth double and more.

SPLENDID VALUES at \$148.00. This lot includes a number of pianos of world-wide reputation, which we are closing out at just a fraction of their cost. You cannot come too quick.

NEW PIANOS at \$242.00. Our greatest bargain. There are hundreds of this particular piano in the city of Winnipeg and vicinity, all of which have cost their owners \$350.00 each. Your saving is \$108.00. Can you beat it?

\$400 Pianos at \$298 - \$450 Pianos at \$337.50
\$500 Pianos at \$398 - \$800 Player Pianos at \$542.50
25 Brand New Player Pianos, 88 note, \$442 each, value \$700

FREE STOOL

Every purchaser receives Free with Piano or organ a fine stool to match the instrument.

FREE MUSIC LESSONS

To every purchaser of a piano during this Great Sale we will present a certificate good for a Two Years' Course of Piano Lessons. This alone is worth many dollars to you.

WE MUST SELL THE GOODS, YOU CAN MAKE THE TERMS

Phone, write or wire. We will reserve a piano for you from those remaining unsold.

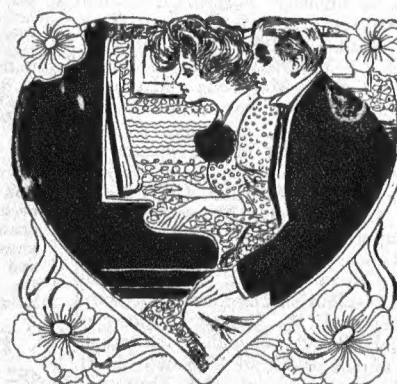


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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 5th, 1913

INFORMATION WANTED

As our readers are aware, the Bank Act is being revised at the present session of Parliament, and it is now before the Banking Committee of the House. There are sincere efforts being made in many quarters to amend the Bank Act in order to secure better banking facilities for the public. The Banking Committee has decided to secure facts as to the working of the banking system in the Prairie Provinces. For that reason we wish to have as much first hand information as possible to place before the committee, and we want our readers to assist us in this matter. This issue of The Guide will reach the majority of our readers on Friday and we would ask as many of them as possible to write us a letter on Friday night. We want to know what banks there are in your vicinity and whether they give satisfactory service. We also want to know if any farmers are suffering hardships due to poor banking facilities. The following questions will suggest the information that we want:

(1) Are the farmers in your vicinity able to borrow sufficient money from your local bank for their actual needs, when they have ample security to give? Please give your experience.

(2) What rate of interest do the farmers pay on bank loans?

(3) What rate of interest is paid on farm machinery notes in your locality, both before and after due? Name the companies and the rate charged by each as far as you can.

(4) What is the prevailing rate of interest charged on mortgage loans in your locality?

(5) Can you send us any cancelled notes showing what you consider unreasonably high bank charges? Such notes will, of course, be preserved and returned.

(6) Have you had experience with banking systems in other countries? If so please compare with Canadian system as to service to farmers. Please give facts and figures as far as you can.

(7) Point out the benefits and the weaknesses of the present banking system in your opinion and give any suggestions you can for its improvement.

Please read these questions carefully and answer them immediately as fully as you can. Send any documentary evidence you have and also let us know if we are at liberty to use your name in connection with your letter. The farmers who really feel the need of improved banking facilities will send us this information at once. If you cannot send it within a couple of days after you receive The Guide it will be too late to be of much benefit.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT

We commend to the attention of our readers the speech delivered in the House of Commons a few days ago by Arthur Meighen, M.P. for Portage la Prairie, on the subject of co-operative credit. Mr. Meighen has evidently devoted a great deal of careful study and thought to the subject on which he was speaking and his address is full of valuable information, which we hope will not be seed falling on barren ground in so far as the Government is concerned. Mr. Meighen is familiar with conditions in Western Canada and has made it very clear that the present Bank Act does not meet the needs of the agricultural community. He also showed that many honest people, fully entitled to credit, are not able to secure any assistance whatever from the banks in time

of their greatest need. This is not merely a matter of opinion, as many farmers throughout the Prairie Provinces can testify today. No country in the world has a banking system so completely centralized as in Canada, where the money of the country can be swung back and forth at will. Mr. Meighen reviewed the banking systems in the various countries of the world and shewed clearly that the most satisfactory solution had been through local banks of a co-operative character. Co-operative banking does not provide for long term loans on the security of land, but for comparatively short term loans on the personal character of the borrower. This system, of course, will take root most readily in well settled districts where farmers have become depositors, but will not be practicable in newer and more sparsely settled districts, where practically all of the farmers are borrowers. However, it will be a valuable addition to our present financial system, and if it is once established by the farmers in any part of Canada it will spread rapidly, as it has done in the towns of Quebec where it has been a great success for the past decade. It is gratifying to note that the Minister of Finance has accepted the resolution proposed by Mr. Meighen and has stated that the Government will go into the matter very carefully. The resolution which was adopted by the House on February 12 reads as follows: "That in the opinion of this House the question of bringing about a better and cheaper system of agricultural credit should receive the early attention of the Government." This resolution does not bind the Government to any particular scheme, but it does involve the obligation of working out a solution of present conditions. The problem affects Western Canada most seriously, as farmers are paying 8, 10 and 12 per cent. on money borrowed from the banks, and there is no country on earth where agriculture can prosper at such high rates of interest. It is to be hoped that the Government will take hold of the matter in earnest.

WHEN WOMEN VOTE

Among the reasons that are advanced by those who oppose Woman Suffrage are that many women would not vote if they had the opportunity, that the women's votes would be divided between the parties and would not, therefore, be used to improve conditions, and that if women did take part in politics they would be contaminated by contact with vulgar politicians and lose their womanly qualities. There might, perhaps, be some force in these arguments if they were in accordance with the facts, but unfortunately for the opponents of equal suffrage, they are not. The women of Australia have been voting for years, their votes have helped to improve conditions and it has never been recorded that Australian women are not womanly. The same applies to those parts of the United States where women have the vote, and on another page we print an article written by a man and woman who went to San Francisco last November to see how the women of California used the franchise recently conferred upon them. The women of that city not only voted in large numbers but they carried on a campaign of their own on behalf of the men and the measures they favored, and "manned" the polls to see that the election was conducted fairly and honestly. Many of the women, it is true, lined up with the political parties. There were Wilson women, Roosevelt women and Taft women,

but on the issues that affected their homes and their children, the women of San Francisco were practically a unit. They campaigned and voted against a bill, submitted to the people by referendum, to legalize race track gambling—and the bill was defeated. They went out to re-elect a judge to whom the wealth and influence of a defendant did not excuse his crime—and they elected their man. They opposed the re-election of a Senator who had voted in favor of race-track gambling—and he was defeated. Not only did the women accomplish all this, but they made their influence so felt that though the poll was the largest ever recorded in San Francisco, election day was as quiet and orderly as a Sunday. The presence of women always has a restraining and refining influence upon men, and there is nothing in this country that needs uplifting and purifying more than our politics. Let us give the women of Canada an opportunity and they will help right thinking men to improve conditions and make this country better worth living in.

BUSINESS IS GROWING

In this issue of The Guide our readers will find the advertising announcements of a large number of different concerns who want to sell their goods to the farmers who read our paper. We believe that every one of the advertisers whose announcement appears in this issue is reliable, otherwise we would not accept their business. Our advertising pages are clean and it is our desire to keep them clean, so that our readers may have confidence in advertisements that appear in The Guide. We do not give an absolute guarantee of any firm advertising in our paper, but we take every precaution to see that nothing but legitimate business is accepted. We do not publish anything that we think is liable to result in a loss to our readers, nor do we publish any advertisements which we think will injure the health or morals. Our readers are giving splendid support to The Guide by patronizing its advertisers, and we appreciate this support very much. By making The Guide the farmers' buying place, we can build up the greatest journal this country has ever produced. We are also glad that so many of the farmers themselves are patronizing our classified advertising pages. It will pay them to do so and it will also assist us very much. We do not for one moment wish to encourage any farmer to do more buying than he can afford, and we would urge them to be wary of easy terms offered by persistent agents. Though the terms are easy the money must be paid just the same.

PROTECTION DISCOURAGES PRODUCTION

In a recent issue of The Guide reference was made to a number of important industries, such as the printing of newspapers and periodicals, the production of gas and electricity, the manufacture of bread, the repairing of railway locomotives and rolling stock and a number of other lines of manufacturing whose establishment cannot by any means be attributed to the existence of the protective tariff. It was shown, moreover, that the cost of carrying on these and, in fact, all industries is considerably raised by the higher cost of buildings, machinery and living, caused by Protection, and that the cost of their products is also increased thereby imposing a burden upon the consuming public without giving any extra profit to the producer. To go a step further, it is also undeniably true that industry is in many cases discouraged and made unprofitable by

the increased cost of production due to the tariff. Protection admittedly raises the price of the protected article, and its object is to encourage production by increasing profits. But, as a matter of fact, protection, while it increases the price of practically every article we buy, encourages the production of only a portion and discourages the production of all others. The protection which raises the price of lumber discourages not only the building industry but also many industries which may be carried on in wooden buildings, such as dairying and other branches of agriculture; protection which raises the price of iron discourages the innumerable industries into which iron enters; protection which raises the price of sugar discourages the industry of preserving fruit, the manufacture of confectionery. All duties, if they have any effect at all, increase the cost of living and the cost of production, and thus duties are a burden upon all industry. Practically all raw materials and some which are partly manufactured are already admitted free of duty when imported by manufacturers. This is done in order to cheapen the cost of manufacturing, and the cost would be still further reduced if all duties were removed, and manufacturers had the advantage of purchasing their coal, machinery, building materials and other supplies at free trade prices, and if their employees enjoyed the advantages of the lower cost of living which would assuredly be brought by Free Trade. The most highly protected industries probably benefit more from the protection which they enjoy, than they lose by reason of the protection of other industries, but the majority of industries in this country could well afford to sacrifice their own protection if they were freed from the burden which the tariff imposes upon them and upon their employees. And if the tariff is a burden upon protected manufacturers, it is, of course, an even heavier burden upon the industries which cannot be protected, such as, in this country at least, agriculture. The farmer pays either duty to the Government or its equivalent in tariff-enhanced prices to the home manufacturer, on practically everything he buys except rough lumber, binder twine and cream separators. These duties increase his cost of production, but while there is a surplus to export, the tariff does not and cannot increase the price he gets for his wheat and other crops. Free Trade would lower the farmer's cost of production without decreasing the value of his products, and its effect would be to enable men who are now losing money by farming to earn a living by it, and to increase the profits of those who are at present doing moderately well. It is a trite and true saying that when the farmers are prosperous everyone in this country is prosperous, and the welfare of this country demands the lowering and eventually the entire abolition of the protective tariff.

FRUIT GROWERS vs. GRAIN GROWERS

W. S. Foggo, representing the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association, appeared before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons last week and asked that the duty on apples be increased from 13 cents to 25 cents per box—an increase of practically 100 per cent. The aim of the desired increase he frankly stated was to keep American apples out of the Prairie Provinces in order to give the British Columbia fruit growers a better market. Mr. Foggo stated that the Fruit Growers of the Pacific province were having a hard struggle, and wanted this additional protection to enable them to conduct their business profitably as prices were very bad during the past year. We hope the British Columbia farmers realize that in asking for this special privilege they are merely asking that the farmers of the Prairie Provinces be com-

pelled to pay higher prices for their apples. This is what it will mean, neither more nor less. The Fruit Growers should know that the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces are struggling against very adverse conditions and are not capable of carrying any heavier burden. The Fruit Growers are not having nearly so severe a struggle as the Grain Growers and we cannot think the Fruit Growers are really serious in asking special permission to rob their fellow farmers on the prairies. Land speculation in British Columbia, as in the Prairie Provinces, is the curse of the country, and the price of fruit lands, like the price of wheat lands, is being inflated for speculative purposes until the farmer's margin of profit has practically disappeared. Instead of seeking tariff favors it would be wiser for the British Columbia Fruit Growers to join hands with the Grain Growers of the prairie in their demand for a reasonable freight rate across the mountains and the elimination of duty charged on farm machinery and the necessities of life. If this were followed up by a heavy tax on vacant fruit land the price of fruit land would soon be within reach of bona fide farmers. Another leaf that the Fruit Growers could take out of the Grain Grower's book is that of a co-operative marketing organization by which the growers will get a larger proportion of the real value of their crop. The producers in one province cannot afford to demand special privilege at the expense of the producers of another province, and it is to be hoped that the British Columbia farmers will not press the Government for this most unfair discrimination against the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces.

PUBLIC OPINION IGNORED

Last Thursday night in the House of Commons the great Conservative party and the great Liberal party lined up side by side and voted against a resolution calling for an actual referendum by the people on the naval question. The resolution was introduced by a French Nationalist member and was voted down by 187 to 11. Aside from the eight Quebec members who voted for a referendum there were only three other members who favored giving the people an opportunity to express their opinion. These were all three Western members: J. G. Turriff, of Assiniboia; Levi Thompson, of Qu'Appelle, and Robert Cruise, of Dauphin. We cannot help thinking that the action of the two political parties in this case was a fairly good indication of how much they care about the opinion of the people whom they are supposed to represent. Each of the political parties has a naval policy all its own. Each of these policies were framed up by a few men in each party. Each party now insists upon unloading its particular naval policy upon the people at an expense of anywhere from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000, which as it must be raised by the tariff forms a total burden on the people of at least three times these figures. Neither one of the parties has the slightest mandate from the people to expend this money. Neither has either party the slightest intention of allowing the people to have any voice in the matter whatever. There is talk of a general election on the naval question, but both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Borden know that the opinion of the people cannot be secured on any question on a general election. It is an utter farce to talk about referring any question to the people at a general election, as was proven conclusively at the last general election. The naval question is eminently one that should be referred to the people in an actual referendum, where they can vote upon the one question and nothing else. But, of course, a referendum would give little opportunity to play the miserable game of peanut party politics that is so much relished by both parties.

They seem to think that politics is a game and the interest and welfare of the people a secondary consideration. We believe that a large majority of the people of Canada would be in favor of referring the naval question to the people by means of a referendum. The present misrepresentative system will only last as long as the people will tolerate it, because in the final analysis the general public must bear the blame very largely for the miserable political system which we have.

HIGHER FREIGHTS SANCTIONED

How is it that any ruling in favor of the public must travel over a long, slow and circuitous route of red tape, adjournments, hearings and reconsiderations, whereas when corporations are to be favored the necessary permission is rushed through with express train speed. The Railway Commission last week allowed the advance in freight rates on pulp wood as requested by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. Nothing tedious or wearisome about that. The railways wanted higher freights and the Board gave them their desire. But the people of Canada, especially those of Western Canada, have for years been patiently praying for justice in freight rates and for the removal of the gross discrimination against the shippers and consumers of the Prairie Provinces. Facts and figures mountain-high and undisputed, have been submitted to show the justice of their request. Yet the Railway Commission is still in the "investigation" stage and nothing is done. At the present rate of travelling the present inhabitants of the Prairie Provinces will all be where there are no railways before the Railway Commission gets down to business.

WOLF OR SHEEP?

Many of our readers, no doubt, have been supplied with free copies of an agricultural journal, known as the Canadian Countryman. The aim of this journal is ostensibly to educate the farmers of Canada to the true dignity of their calling, and as such is quite commendable. If this is the only object this journal has in view, we certainly wish it every success. But we notice that the two men most interested in the publication of this journal are Sir Edmund Walker and Z. A. Lash. We do not wish to do either of these gentlemen an injustice but we certainly are suspicious of their attempts to educate the farmers of Canada. They are spending money like water to circulate their paper, and we are informed that a large number of subscriptions are being absolutely given away. When we consider that Mr. Lash is the President of the Canadian National League, and Sir Edmund is one of the "patriots" who "bolted" on reciprocity to "save Canada," we have some grounds for our suspicions. We cannot fancy these two gentlemen educating the farmers to anything but Special Privilege. We rather expect that this new journalistic scheme is nothing more nor less than a part of the protectionist propaganda towards which all the Big Interests will contribute. Time alone will tell whether we are right.

A witness before the Dominion Parliament has been sent to jail for refusing to answer a question. What should be done with a member of Parliament who, in everything he says, is much more concerned about party advantage or some special interest than about the truth?

Political parties are like wheelbarrows; they only move when they are shoved.—Rev. Dr. Bland.

Co-operative Banks for Canada

By Arthur Meighen, M.P. for Portage la Prairie

Arthur Meighen, the member for Portage la Prairie, in the Dominion Parliament on February 12, moved the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House, the question of bringing about a better and cheaper system of agriculture credits should receive the early attention of the Government." The resolution was spoken to by a number of members, including Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, who, on behalf of the Government accepted the motion and promised that it should have "early and careful attention." Mr. Meighen spoke in part as follows:

Inasmuch as the question of credits brings up one of the most conspicuous defects in our banking system, the House will readily agree that no more opportune time could be selected for the discussion of this resolution than the present, when a revision of the Bank Act is under the consideration of one of the important committees of the House. The terms of the resolution, whilst specific enough, simply go to the extent of calling upon the Administration to direct their energies towards what the resolution calls for and what I, as its mover, claim deserves careful consideration with a view to bringing about a reform.

The matter concerns our entire financial system, and I address myself with some diffidence to the task of showing that, in the matter of affording credits to a large proportion of the agriculturists of Canada and to almost as large a proportion of the poorer classes in other spheres, there is a serious defect in the financial system, the remedy for which is made clear by recent experiment or by the recent ratified and confirmed experience not only of parts of this country but of practically all countries of the civilized world.

Canadian Branch Banks

As I approach the subject permit me to say that in general I am not a critic, but an admirer of the Canadian financial system. What is the evil of which I speak? The defect that strikes most strongly and most injuriously the part of the country from which I come, and which after all, I believe, involves the chief criticism that can be levelled against the system, consists in this. We have in this country a system of branch banks, with centralized head offices. We all agree that the great advantage of that system is that it permits of the fluidity of capital and the mobilization of money in such a way that the wants of one part of the country can be served by the surplus of another and in such a way that what one has to spare can be used to supply what the other requires. There is no question but that a system of branch banks has in it the possibility of that supreme advantage; but inasmuch as the control is necessarily in the head office, I believe the charge can be fairly made that that control can be exercised—not perhaps throughout a period of normal years, but exercised chiefly in time of stress and strain—to take advantage of the fluidity of capital thus obtained to curtail the resources of the smaller and more distant sections of the community in order to assist enterprises at the larger points. It will be manifest to the House, it is manifest to all, that the Canadian banking system at least admits of management with that end in view, and it would be almost too much to expect that those who have control of that system—be they even above the average in public spirit and honor among business men—would not naturally so conduct the flow of capital as to protect enterprises where their sympathies are most centred; as to protect those perhaps in which they were personally interested or at all events to protect those at points where their interests and their sympathies lay, and not to the irrigation of the district from which the moneys come. The charge I think can be proven that this does go on and that it goes on with special hardship when the money market reaches that stage commonly known as stringency. Periodically, in this as in every country, there comes a time of stringency and stress when those in charge of financial affairs meet with considerable difficulty, and it is in those times that the first to suffer are the citizens of the country,

dependent upon the credit facilities afforded by the banks, and living at the more distant points served by the smaller branches.

Hardships of Present System

I listened with approval at the remarks of the hon. member for Calgary (Mr. Bennett) made some nights ago in this House, when he stated very fairly that the first to suffer in any period of real or apprehended stress are those at points more distant from the head office of the bank and not directly under the eye of those in control. It would not, of course, be asked of me to bring to the attention of Parliament specific instances of hardship and suffering, but I can assure the House—and there are several hon. members of this House sitting in front of me and opposite to me, who will at once endorse what I say—that within a very few months of the hour at which we are sitting now, there have been cases of severe hardship, suffered especially by smaller borrowers from the banks of Canada, and suffered principally at points far distant from the central office. I can tell the House myself of instances when credit has been refused to the financial ruin of honest people, people who under ordinary circumstances would not have been refused

expect to receive. The result has been that within very recent months, many an agriculturist, many another not an agriculturist, many of the honest people of this country and not of great resources, have been compelled to sacrifice their meagre belongings, have been compelled to sacrifice securities at very great discounts, have been compelled to sell chattels and to sell property, simply because of a reversal in financial conditions the stress and the penury of which they are the first to feel.

Our branch banks are offshoots; they are controlled absolutely at the head office; they cannot dictate to the head office. That is the principle of our banking system, and, as I have said, it has very great advantages but it carries with it very great disadvantages, which it is my duty at the present time to bring the attention of the public to.

The Remedy

We come now to the heart of the present discussion, namely, the remedy. That which I have to suggest is not a new remedy. I simply desire to urge upon the House the enactment of legislation which has already been before it in more than one form, but which has never yet succeeded in obtaining the sanction of Parliament. I refer to legis-

carried any further than I have stated. Certainly it is an obvious advantage that an institution should be sufficiently large to draw from the surplus moneys of a certain community in order to utilize the amount in some other portion of the country where sufficient funds are not at hand, but, as I have said, such an amount of the credit and capital of a locality as is normally required for its needs should not be moved from that locality and be placed at the disposal of other interests.

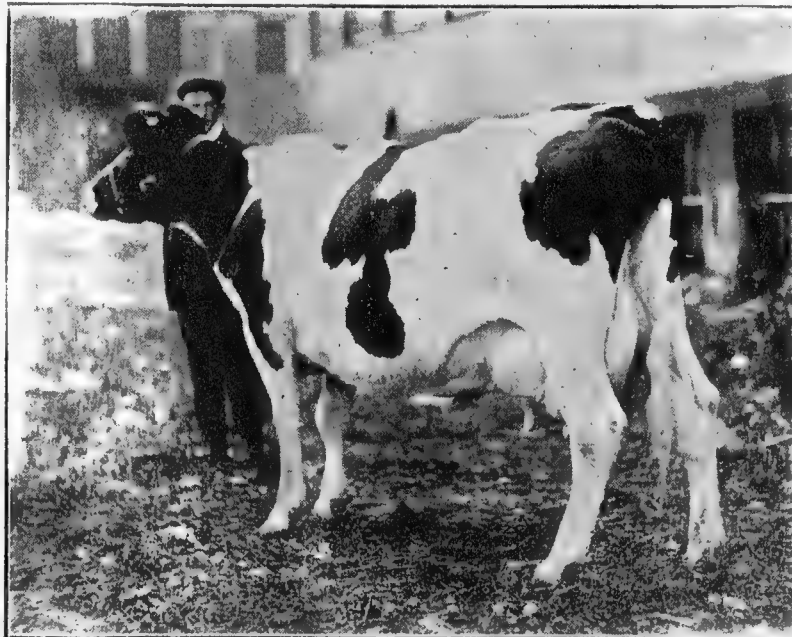
Canadian Pioneers

In endeavoring to expound, not at great length, the advantages of the co-operative system of banking, I desire to do full justice to others who have blazed the way which I now intend to follow, who have been pioneers in the work, and whose arguments I propose virtually to expound. Amongst its own members the House is chiefly indebted in this matter to the hon. member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk) whose inability through illness to be present on this occasion is undoubtedly to be very deeply regretted. The hon. member for Jacques Cartier has endeavored for several years to secure legislation that will produce a uniform mechanism for the establishment of co-operative credit banks, but his efforts have so far been unsuccessful. I would not do justice to all those connected with this great work if I did not refer to the strenuous efforts of a gentleman well known to us all, though not a member of this House. I refer to Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, of Levis, one of the members of our 'Hansard' staff, who has borne the burden of a great endeavor in this country to establish upon a firm basis a comprehensive system of co-operative banking. These co-operative banks, which are very simple in their organization and operation, consist of an aggregation of people, all resident within a circumscribed and defined area, who get together and form on a co-operative basis a credit bank, each subscribing, in this country at least, for a small share—say \$5, thus instituting an initial capital, and inviting from their own members subscriptions by way of deposits, which are used for the advantage of those members and no one else. The membership is decided upon by a board of supervisors, who will allow no one to become a member who has not a reputation for fair dealing, however poor he may be, and will admit, subject to this condition, anyone who takes a share of stock within the circumscribed area. Nothing could be simpler than that. All members are eligible to apply for loans, all loans are passed upon by a credit board elected by the shareholders and all loans are small, they are limited to a maximum fixed by the shareholders themselves. This, in short, is the same system that has been in operation in European countries for now about fifty years. Half a century's experience is behind it, and I shall ask the attention of the House for a moment while I give the result of that half century of experience in Europe, as also the result of the experiments conducted in our country since 1901.

Experience in Europe

It may be a surprise, it read to myself like a fairy tale, to learn what has been achieved by co-operative banks in Europe. There are in Germany 490 ordinary banks and only 1,730 branches. In France there are only 27 banks and 1,552 branches, about the number of banks in this country and about half the number of branches; so that the whole of the banking facilities of France, the credits of France are served by co-operative banks, outside of that very limited

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RHODA'S QUEEN
Proved by tests at Ottawa to be the best milk producer in the world. She is owned by Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Quebec.

credit at all. The managers at the various points, while money is fairly plentiful are in competition with each other for the securing of business and they adopt schemes more or less successful to induce or to invite into their banks the custom and business of the district. The result is that the citizens of that district, and particularly the farmers, come to depend on what they feel is an implied warranty, that at any time they may at the especial branch which they have chosen secure a line of credit, provided of course, there is no impairment of their own resources. But they find, after they have got into this position and after they have adjusted their affairs accordingly, that just as soon as something occurs across the water or on this side of the line that brings about conditions of stringency,—not in the minds of the branch managers or themselves when they went to the bank to get credit—and after they have made their arrangements, these arrangements are wrecked and they are denied what they had every right to

lation to provide uniform machinery throughout this country for the operation of co-operative banks. I purpose to show the House that if due encouragement is given to the inauguration and dissemination of co-operative credit banks, the result—which will gather force as time goes on—will be to meet and entirely overcome the present tendency of banking capital to flow to the larger centres. The tendency will rather be to produce the effect resulting from the principle which I now lay down, with very great confidence, as a desideratum in banking; namely, that there shall remain in any particular locality such an amount of currency and capital as will provide normally for the potential needs of that locality, and that the fluidity and mobilization of our banking assets shall not be so great as to draw from any locality its entire banking capital and place it in the hands of those not specially interested in that locality. It is impossible to say whether this principle, which has been laid down by very high authorities, could be

What California Women Did With Their Ballots

By Lewis and Mary Theiss

The Writers of this Article were sent specially to San Francisco by the Pictorial Review, of New York, to see how Women Exercised the Franchise.
This Article is a Part of the Story of What They Saw

Without doubt you have been in a theatre sometime when a sudden shift in the scenery left you gasping with astonishment, so complete was the change in the setting. Somewhat like that was our experience in San Francisco on November 5—the day on which the last-made voters in the Union were to cast their first vote at a national election. The days preceding the election had shown us San Francisco as she is reputed to be—the care-free, joyous, bustling mistress of the West, half Oriental in her love of life and color. We watched the care-free crowds on Election eve, we saw the streets swarming with the devotees of pleasure and we awoke on Election morn to find the city like New England on a Thanksgiving day.

The streets lay dumb. There was no traffic of either man or beast. The stores were closed, and even the saloons which ordinarily are open twenty-four hours every day of the 365, were shut tight. Even the sky was gray and lowering, and the very air “a solemn stillness held.” And though people came abroad as the day wore on and the city took on more of an air of life it never lost that quiet hush that marked the day as different from other days.

Quiet As Sunday

To us, who had come 3,000 miles to see the women cast their vote, it was at first distinctly disappointing. On the days before election we had gone from one political headquarters to another, from one suffrage body to another, and had seen the newly franchised voters swarming about with all the buzz and

busy-ness of a beehive. We had seen them working for their candidates and receiving printed matter for distribution at the polls and instructions as to the rights of “pickets,” and we had expected something “lively”—something at least interesting if not even exciting. What we saw was as tame as a church service. As we passed from poll to poll we found no excitement whatever, nothing militant, nothing unladylike. We saw instead quiet women working quietly for the good of their homes and city and country. We saw men made thoughtful by this very attitude and voting the more conscientiously on account of it. We saw men and women voters going to the polls as they might have gone to prayer meeting, and we saw voting place after voting place as quietly and decorously conducted as a church would be. And our observations were verified when the newspapers announced that the election was the “quietest ever held in San Francisco.” At first it was disappointing. But it became more than interesting as the significance of the thing gradually grew upon us, for San Francisco's vote on Election day showed that the women of that city take their politics as they do their housework. And just as they clean their own domiciles, so, quietly, conscientiously, determinedly, without fuss or fury, they were putting their political house in order.

Many Women Officials

Some of these women served as election officials, and some did “picket duty” at the polls; but the vast majority of course merely voted. Twelve

hundred women were employed as clerks at the polls. Almost without exception they were prompt and efficient, though one woman lost her job through tardiness. They were there to help “run” the election and they did it. One thing was noticeable. Having fought for and obtained equal rights they were willing to accept equal burdens and responsibilities. They asked no favors. That, of course, was as it should be. Mrs. M. S. Patton, for instance, was a judge of elections in the first precinct. The election supplies for her voting booth were left at her house by an express wagon on Election eve. When the hour came for opening the polls next morning she was confronted by the problem of transporting these supplies, a great weight of ballots and so forth, to the voting booth—a distance of several blocks. It was so early that she could find no one to assist her. Undismayed she got a wheelbarrow and trundled her supplies to the booth in time for the opening hour.

Sanitary Booths

These booths, by the way, were a distinct improvement upon voting places in the East—at least in our own New York. In San Francisco the voters cast their ballots in specially made, water-proofed tents about 15 x 20 feet in size. This was the first election in which they had been used. There were about 600 of these booths, and the atmosphere around them was decidedly different from that of the voting places that we knew in the East. San Franciscans said that the atmosphere was decidedly different from that of their own polling

places a few years ago. There were no cigar butts and cuspidors in evidence. There was no smell of stale tobacco smoke. In a day's automobile journey from booth to booth we saw only one intoxicated election official. There were two reasons for this. In the first place 1,200 women—more than one-quarter of the entire force—were in the polling places as election clerks, and it was a rare thing to see one of the men clerks smoking. In the second place—due to the warm climate—the tents were open to the fresh air. Although the tables and booths were made of plain, unpainted boards everything about the polls was clean and wholesome. They presented a striking contrast to the dirty cigar stores in which the electorate cast their ballot “back home.”

Of those registered a third were women. Of those voting it is likely that more than a third were women, though there are no statistics on the matter. But of those doing “picket duty” at the polls far and away the greater number were women. The polls opened at six o'clock. Six o'clock saw most of these women on the job, and although the day was damp and raw and rain set in soon after noon all of them stuck to their posts for many hours and some of them the greater part of the day.

Women's Ingenuity

For instance, Mrs. Jane M. Beatty and another woman had volunteered to work in the Italian district against a race-track bill. They reached their post in the dark of the early morning but found none of the promised dodgers

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SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION IN SESSION AT SASKATOON, FEBRUARY 12-14, 1913

The Mail Bag

THE SHIPPING MERGER

Editor, Guide:—The discussion of W. F. Maclean's amendment to the Riche-lieu and Ontario Navigation Company's bill to increase its capital stock, which took place in the House of Commons on February 17, sheds a flood of light on the manner in which the interests of the people are sacrificed by their representatives in Parliament when these interests interfere with the exploiting schemes of corporations and mergers. Mr. Maclean's amendment was introduced to safeguard against over-capitalization, and the consequent economic evils of high rates to pay dividends on such inflated capital—the greatest economic evil oppressing the people of Canada today. There is absolutely no control over the capitalization of our industrial and public utility corporations in Canada, and everyone knows who has given the matter any consideration that there are hundreds of millions of watered stock in the capitalization of these concerns. It was pointed out by those who favored the amendment that this company had merged with most of the companies navigating our inland waters, that it had already secured control of the shipping plying on the great lakes, that it was likely to merge with the Furness Company plying on the Atlantic and would then control rates between Fort William and Liverpool, that the Furness Company had driven tramp shipping from Canadian Atlantic ports and had raised the freight rates, that Western farmers would suffer from such control of rates on their produce from Fort William to Liverpool, that the only way to prevent this was by the control of capitalization, and that measures should be taken at once to exercise such control. But the most surprising facts brought out during the discussion were that several members of Parliament—supposed representatives of the people—had shares in the merger. These members were not confined to one side of the House, they were found among both political parties. Some of them defended the merger of which they had a share, others refrained from voting on the amendment, but admitted that the merger would affect freight rates. This is a very interesting parliamentary situation. What do the people of Canada think of their representatives in Parliament being linked up with corporations which come to Parliament for favors—favors nearly always against the interests of the people? Are those members in a position to do their duty as faithful servants of the people? Is the independence of Parliament secure under such conditions? Does it not give rise to a strong suspicion that the control of corporations and beneficiaries of special privilege over legislation are secured by such means? Can it be successfully disputed that such control does exist? Hon. Mr. White says there is no control over the capitalization of industrial corporations in Canada, but there is such control in Germany, and it may come later in Canada. Why not now? Who is preventing it? Not the people. They are anxious for it. Why does not the Government nationalize the express business of the country? Is there any doubt as to the reason? The express companies are owned by our big railway companies, and they have a tremendous pull. Express charges are the most barefaced robbery perpetrated on the Canadian people. Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, says he would gladly consider the scheme of nationalizing the express business of the country, were not the Intercolonial so tied up by contracts, "for the Government has to take the big end in providing cars and payment." "An express company of its own would undoubtedly be profitable." Poor, helpless Mr. Cochrane! Who has tied him up? Surely not the people of Canada. Oh, no. There are powerful interests behind the express companies, sufficient to guard their interests in Parliament, and also to prevent the establishment of a parcels post, until some time in the future, when the people will drop their partisanship and unite for their own interest. Surely the action of Parliament with re-

gard to the Maclean amendment, and the light shed on the position of some members of the House should hasten that day. W. F. Maclean has introduced many excellent resolutions in Parliament in the interest of the people, but he has not always stood by these resolutions. This time he has stood by his splendid resolution, and he deserves the thanks of every Western farmer for doing so. Where was that brilliant and rising parliamentarian from Portage la Prairie? When in opposition he was never tired of introducing resolutions to relieve the Western farmers from the tariff burdens they were unjustly bearing. What has come over him? Why did he not help Maclean? Surely Mr. Maclean was entitled to expect assistance from Western members, irrespective of party, in the stand he was taking for the Western people.

J. W. SCALLION.

Virden, Man., Feb. 19, 1913.

A FRANK CRITIC

Editor, Guide:—I cannot say that I enjoy reading The Grain Growers' Guide just now. I had an idea that The Guide was established to advocate the defence of Canadian farmers, now we have it running off on to socialist side tracks. One prominent writer spreads himself out to any extent on the dreadful sin of defending our own land with dreadnoughts. Why does he not go a little further and advocate the doing away with our Northwest police and provincial policemen. Some of these imported foreigners might shoot us down if we objected to a multiplicity of wives on their part, but I suppose we must allow them the custom of their country and let them do just as they like.

A dreadnought is the best form of a constable. In times past we have allowed the poor mechanics of England to defend us, to do our fighting, to pay for our defence. Has the time not come when if we cannot defend our own coast we may at least pay for its defence? War is only one way of grabbing land and the moment any outside nation finds that Britain is no longer our defender that moment will we be gobbled up.

Finally, allow me to say that "Extreme Socialism" is the rock on which the good snip G.G.A. will be wrecked. When we formed that movement we did not expect

that we would be called upon to refuse to defend our own land against all comers.

A BRITISH-CANADIAN.
P.S.—In voting a contribution of \$35,000,000 to Great Britain we are simply giving back to the "Dane Geld" of the heptarchy. We should have our own navy built, manned and paid for by Canadians. Until we can do this we should contribute. We certainly should not try to hide ourselves in the folds of old Britannia's petticoats. Will you allow me to suggest that at the next convention all those farmers who favor woman suffrage and who refuse to defend their own country dress in petticoats—The Squaw Brigade.

B.C.

BELIEVES IN DEMOCRACY

Editor, Guide:—I feel like congratulating you on the last issues of your paper and realize the greatness of the task which is before you. I feel it my duty as a Christian citizen in this community to work not only for your support, but to endeavor to spread the principles which your paper advocates. Though I do not agree with your views on some questions, nevertheless, the earnest student can see you are trying to present the truth. I believe in democracy as viewed through Dr. Lyman Abbott's eyes, in Christian Socialism, in policy not a party, and I realize that freedom is our birthright, though the evil one has secured us by our apathy and indifference. A better day is coming, but we must fight for it. All power to your pen, I say, may your mind be enlightened by the truth in all things. I agree with you on the navy question. What difference is there between a foreign foe levying an indemnity on us and the internal foes demanding their dues protected by law? The people should be consulted and no sane man need fear the issue. Better give up some of our territory than be engulfed in the maelstrom of wicked militarism.

A. E. STURGEON.

Echo, Sask.

SHOAL LAKE PRICES ON FLOUR

Editor, Guide:—Re a statement in your paper of January 29 over the signature of the secretary-treasurer of the Kelloe branch and the secretary-treasurer of the King School branch of the Grain Growers' association,

showing the saving on a car of flour bought co-operatively as compared with retail prices in "our nearest towns," I beg to submit the following corrections: Your correspondents do not name the towns referred to, but Shoal Lake is one of their nearest towns, and as far as Shoal Lake is concerned the prices are incorrect.

Your correspondents do not state on what date they purchased their car, but judging from the prices they paid it must have been after the decline in the flour market, or in December. Since December 1 flour has been retailing in Shoal Lake at \$2.90 for Five Roses in 5-sack lots for cash, and \$2.65 for Harvest Queen. Your correspondents state that 203 sacks of flour were taken by 14 farmers, which means an average purchase of about 15 sacks each, and it is therefore the retail quantity prices that should have been used in the comparison, viz.: \$2.90 and \$2.65. As the average purchase of bran was about 8 sacks, the quantity price on bran should also have been used in the comparison, viz.: \$1.00 per sack in 5-sack lots or \$19.00 per ton, instead of \$1.00 per sack. The retail price in Shoal Lake on Lake of the Woods rolled oats is \$2.45 per 80-lb. sack, instead of \$3.20 as quoted.

As applied to Shoal Lake, your correspondents are quoting either the single sack cash price before the decline or the credit price after the decline. They also deduct the freight charges of \$19.00; if the prices quoted were f.o.b. their station, why deduct the \$19.00? It would have to be paid to the transportation company if deducted from the amount of the invoice when making settlement for the flour, and the total would therefore stand \$672.25 instead of \$652.35. The saving on the car would thus figure out as follows, viz.:

Sacks	Car Price	Retail Price	Total Saving
158 Five Roses	\$2.70	\$2.90	\$31.60
45 Harvest Queen	2.40	2.65	11.25
115 Bran85	1.00	17.25
4 Shorts 1.05	1.35	1.20
17 Rolled Oats	2.10	2.45	5.95

Total Saving \$67.25 instead of \$182.45, or about \$4.80 to each farmer instead of \$13.03, and if you deduct the interest on the money invested in that amount of flour until it is all consumed, the saving will be very small.

In conclusion, I would say that in my experience the merchants do not object to farmers buying co-operatively, nor are they antagonistic to the Grain Growers' movement, but they do object to unfair comparisons in the public press. Thanking you for space in your paper, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. H. TURNER.

Shoal Lake, Feb. 13, 1913.

BROUGHT THEM TO TIME

Editor, Guide:—Recently, my sister-in-law and I had, in the Cardston Milling Company's elevator, a car lot of wheat. Our car came and we ordered the elevator to load the car. She tendered storage charges and presented storage receipts, properly endorsed, which the manager refused to accept, telling her to wait until final returns on car came. We then consigned our wheat to another commission house. Next morning we learned that the Milling Company had "brocked" our car. We went and again offered the receipts, etc. They refused to release our car unless we would take an order on their brokers in Fort William, which we refused to do. The car was held some days, when, upon advice of our attorney, we again offered them the charges which they took, but refused to release the car again. It was held until demurrage charges amounted to \$23.00, which is to be taken out of the grain in

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DAIRY EQUIPMENT

A great many farmers have found that the raising of grain alone has not proven a money maker. These farmers are now, or will be in the near future, conducting their business on the principles of mixed farming. One of its branches, **Dairying**, has proven to be most profitable, but the present day dairy must be equipped with modern machinery, such as Cream Separators, Churns, Automatic Milkers, and also Sanitary Barn Equipment. Proper machinery will not only increase the output but will raise the quality and profits will naturally become greater. Any of the machines which are advertised in The Guide are of the best, and the advertisers invite investigation. Write to any of the following firms and full particulars will be gladly given:

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Sharples Separator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Renfrew Machinery Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
International Harvester Co., Winnipeg, Man.
C. S. Judson Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Man.
T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Goold, Shapley & Muir, Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Brandon, Man.
Eureka Planter Co., Woodstock, Ont.
Beatty Bros., Brandon, Man.
Louden Hardware Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Empire Cream Separator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
D. Maxwell & Son, St. Mary's, Ont.

Be sure and tell them you saw their ad. in The Guide.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

MORE WOMEN'S GATHERINGS

Now it is the turn of the Manitoba women to hold the boards. You all know about the Winter Fair at Brandon. There is going to be a women's winter fair too, and we want all the women who read this page and who can possibly get away to come. I am rather proud of the fact that with such short notice we got over a hundred farm women to turn out to the Saskatoon Convention. Manitoba is an older and more closely settled province and we should have a proportionately better turn out to this women's gathering.

It will be much the same kind of a convention as the Home Economics societies held in Winnipeg this winter, with very interesting papers and addresses on home questions.

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, the well-known authoress, will be one of the speakers. Mrs. A. V. Thomas and Miss Kennethe Haig, of the Free Press, are also to give addresses, and last of all, the editor of your own page will be there.

I am looking forward to it with great pleasure as giving me the opportunity of meeting another group of my readers.

So I hope you will just tidy up a bit at home and cook an extra pie or two and put them out to freeze and leave the young people to manage without you for a few days.

It will be a jolly gathering, I am sure, and between times the visitors have a chance of visiting the shops and making friends with other country women, and so get a better perspective of their own troubles and difficulties—and comforts.

Miss E. Cora Hind, of the Free Press, has the convention in hand and under her capable supervision there is no doubt that it will be a splendid success. We will look for a record turn out.

Program for Women's Section Brandon Winter Fair

Tuesday: 2.15 sharp, address "What's the matter with the farm?" Nellie L. McClung; 3 to 5, cooking demonstration—cakes, icings and fillings, Miss Maud R. Davis, superintendent of Home Economics in the Brandon Public Schools.

Wednesday: 2.15, address "Legal status of women," Miss Kennethe Haig; 2.35, address "Building and decorating the home," Miss Francis M. Beynon; 3.00, cooking demonstration—pastry and desserts, Miss Maud R. Davis.

Thursday: 2.15, address "The old new woman," Mrs. A. V. Thomas (Lillian Laurie); 3 o'clock, demonstration—Meats. Proper cooking of tough and tender, Miss Maud R. Davis.

Friday: 2.15, address "The sisterhood of women," Mrs. E. W. Hamilton (Pearl Richmond); 3 o'clock, demonstration—Salads and supper dishes, Miss Maud R. Davis.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

By-the-way, we are out of stock for a day or two of the little booklet "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," so you will understand why it is if your orders are slightly delayed. Also please note that when they are in stock the price is 10 cents a copy and that of "How to Teach the Truth to Children" 5 cents a copy. Almost every day some person sends in ten cents and asks for these two books, the combined price of which is fifteen cents.

TO CIRCULATE PETITIONS THROUGH SCHOOLS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I notice your suggestion in The Guide re letters to Premier Scott. It is good so far as it goes, and those keenly interested would no doubt write, but those only lukewarmly so, or pressed for time by the thousand things a busy housewife and mother must attend to would put it off and perhaps thus this golden opportunity would be missed.

What do you think of this plan? A draft of a petition desiring Premier Scott to introduce a bill into the House

for the purpose of granting the suffrage to women to be drawn up and sent to all the school districts in Saskatchewan. The teacher, if a lady, being requested to see to the circulation of it throughout her district, and if a gentleman, to pass it to somebody of his acquaintance who would be willing to try to get the signatures of the other women of the neighborhood. Of course some of the petitions might fail utterly, owing to the antagonism of the teachers to whom they were sent, but the desire for women's suffrage is so universal among the lady teachers, and the percentage of gentlemen in the profession so small, and many of these few are in favor of this reform, that I believe the plan would give a very fair canvass of the province. In towns and cities, where leagues for the suffrage can readily be formed, the leaders of these societies could see to the circulating of the petitions. We would I hope, through this plan, get a very fair idea as to whether the women of this province are or are not anxious to take their part in the government of the country.

We have drawn up in this district a draft of such a petition as I mention and though it may be crude, the names will show whether or no we are ready to record our votes when opportunity offers. We hope to have these papers complete their rounds in time to send them in to the Convention at Saskatoon, but if too late for that will send them direct to Premier Scott.

Now, Miss Beynon, I would like to hear this plan discussed; but the shorter the discussion and the sooner some united action is taken the better, I

think to try to remedy this state of affairs. The government is willing to advance money to help us to build elevators and save us from being robbed by the big grain combines, are they not just as willing to advance some, to try and get a large number of competent nurses and midwives from some of the older settled countries, to come in and save a lot of the anxiety and suffering which hosts of expectant mothers are experiencing all the year round, in all the newer settled parts of the Prairie Provinces. I will now close, as this is rather a long letter, and sign myself,

ANOTHER ENGLISHWOMAN.

A movement of this kind has just been taken up by some of the Winnipeg Women's clubs. I think the idea is to make it a memorial to the pioneer woman.

F. M. B.

HAPPINESS GREATEST WEALTH

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a quiet reader of your Country Homemakers' page for some time and I think there is a great deal of meaning in the name. There are a great many things to take into consideration and look over to make a home really happy and happiness is better than wealth or anything else and one can't be really happy without love.

As for husband and wife having any trouble over who keeps and gives the money to provide the necessities of life, I cannot understand it at all, for I am sure it is just as much to the wife's interest to make the money go as far as possible as it is the husband's. There

The Foot Path to Peace

To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit in God's out-of-doors; there are the little guide posts on the foot-path to peace.

think, will be our chance of success. In women's as in men's affairs "there is a tide, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," and surely never could the tide for women's suffrage in Saskatchewan be higher than when the Legislature has declared their willingness to pass a bill in its favor, if only the women show themselves desirous of such a reform.

Let us, then, lose no time in rallying our forces and declaring with no uncertain voice that we are ready and willing to take our part, and may the day soon come when the injustice so long done women will be annulled forever from the statute books of Saskatchewan.

M. M. DICKSON.

I think it would be more practical to try and work through the Grain Growers' associations.

F. M. BEYNON.

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO HELP SUPPLY NURSES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been an interested reader of The Guide and especially the pages devoted to the women and children, for quite a long time now, but this is the first time I have ventured to take up a pen to write to you. I live in a fairly well settled part of the country and we have no less than five towns within a radius of twenty miles. In all of these towns there is but one doctor, and needless to say, at times he is kept going night and day. We are almost as badly off for nurses, and I have known of several cases within the past two years, in close proximity, where children have been born into the world without either doctor or nurse being present. Now, what I want to know is, can we women not do some-

are not many men who do not like to see their wives and children looking well dressed and they know it cannot be done without money. Now this is the first time I have written to any paper so I won't make it too long. I should like to have the booklets on "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World" and one on "Maternity," for which I enclose twenty cents. I have three little children and this morning I was puzzled how to answer their questions which decided me to send for your little booklets at once. Now I must close, wishing you every success in your wonderful work. Dear Miss Beynon, may I come again if I feel like it. Thanking you for your valuable page, I remain,

QUIET READER.

Would you and other mothers tell me exactly the kind of questions your children do ask so that we would know better what books will help to answer them. Will be glad to have you come again.

F. M. B.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND GARDEN

(By Samuel Armstrong Hamilton, in McCall's Magazine)

One of the reasons there are not more successful gardens is the sporadic blooming in many of them. There is no reason why this should be, as it is possible to have a garden bloom all the season; from the time the snow goes away in the spring until the advent of killing frosts stops all growth for the season. The garden can be so made and planted that there will be a continual succession of arriving blooms all summer, and each month will have its duties to perform, as the work of a good garden, while not heavy, is continuous,

and she who would have a fine one must not stop her activities in mid-summer.

As the all-the-year-round-garden is intended to be a permanent hardy one, with merely enough annuals to give some variety, it must be well made. The basis of all gardening is good drainage. This is one of the things we preach the loudest and least often find in the average garden, yet its principles are very simple, and easily applied, at little expense. The principle of drainage, as applied to the garden, is that the roots of plants must have air, and they cannot get this when the soil is clogged with water for any length of time. Nature has applied the principle of evaporation and capillary action to the removal of the water from the soil, and in order to give moisture to living plants; but this principle only works when there is drainage to take away the excess water. The porosity of the soil holds just enough water in suspension after each rain, in a good well-drained soil, to start and keep up capillary action; and the plants, at the same time, get all they need, and air as well. If there be low places in the garden, sink porous tiles to a depth of two feet, and sixteen feet apart between the rows, in the places needed, which will insure proper drainage.

The second need in the making of the all-the-year-round-garden is a plentiful supply of good soil. This can be had in many cases by taking that in the present garden and using it as a base from which the deep, mellow, porous soil we will need can be made. However, the soil of your garden, if it has been a long time in cultivation without lime, may be "sour" or have an "acid reaction" which must be cured by the addition of lime at the proper time. This condition of the soil can be foretold when moss grows along the walks, and when late in the season the garden, where not well weeded, becomes overgrown with sorrel. It can, however, be taken as axiomatic that any garden which has been cropped for more than five years, without lime, needs it.

With any good loam as a base, and estimating the number of bushels there may be of it, add to it one-third its bulk of well-rotted manure. To this mixture, if you can get it, add one-half its bulk of leaf-mold from the woods. This can usually be done in the country and small towns. This, also, should be well mixed. If leaf-mold cannot be gotten, use, instead, chopped-up sods from the roadside; or, what is still better, if obtainable, sods from an old clover field. When putting the soil in the beds and borders, dust over enough powdered lime, when roughly leveled, to make the surface white, and the same amount of bone-meal, both of which are worked in with the rake and will gradually be carried all through the soil by the rains.

The plants which you have ordered will commence to come in in bunches in May, or, perhaps, all at once, in which case all should be "heeled-in" by digging a trench a foot deep with a sloping side, then spread them out along trench thinly, and cover the roots, pressing down the soil firmly about them. They can be allowed so to remain until they may be needed—even the whole season.

When starting an all-the-year-round garden, you should make a sketch, laying out the beds and borders and dividing them into nine sections each, so that you may note on the sketch or diagram the location of each plant used. This will also enable you to distribute the plants more evenly over the garden, so that there will be something blooming in all the sections, in every month from June to September.

Not on patriotic grounds as a Scotsman, but on dietetic grounds, I recommend that oatmeal porridge and milk should form a regular part of every schoolgirl's diet.—Sir James Crichton-Browne.

Let those who live under the same roof see that you have gladness in your heart, and words of genial kindness ever flowing from your lips.

OFFICERS:

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A GENUINE NORTHERN SPY

The Spy Hill Grain Growers' association held their meeting in Spy Hill school-house January 18. We had a very hearty discussion on the flour question and came to the conclusion that the meeting strongly favor the farmers of Saskatchewan owning their own mill at some central point as soon as a workable plan can be arrived at. The rural telephone question was also dealt with and the following resolution passed: Moved by Mr. Greer, seconded by J. A. Brown, "That a public meeting be called in Spy Hill with the object of forming a local telephone company." It was decided that the officers meet at the near future to arrange a series of socials and meetings at the nearby school-houses on the return of our delegate from convention. The car of flour and feed order was completed.

HARRY J. PERRIN,

Sec'y, Spy Hill Association.

A PROGRESSIVE FARMER AT VANGUARD

I am farming about 20 miles south-east of Vanguard. I see by your letter in The Grain Growers' Guide that you are aware of some of the difficulties we are up against in trying to market our grain in Vanguard. I have been talking to a number of farmers in this district trying to induce them to organize a branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. here. My farm is right on the line of the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of the C.P.R. and is on the same section as the townsite of Patricia. I am of the opinion that it is to the interests of the farmers in this district to organize at once, then when this line is built from Weyburn to Lethbridge we will be in a position to do business and protect our interests to a greater extent than we can if unorganized. I am taking the liberty of asking you to forward me full information re formation of a branch and on receipt of same I will arrange a meeting of the farmers in this district and endeavor to organize. Thanking you in advance for this information.

G. B. CAMPBELL,

Cananea.

NOW, WATCH FILLMORE

I beg to enclose cheque for \$53.50, being 50 cents per member (exclusive of life members) of amount collected during 1912. We expect to send four delegates to the convention, possibly six. I am sending copies of three resolutions passed at the annual meeting and which I will thank you to place before the resolutions committee.

CHARLEY E. JOHNSON,

Sec'y, Fillmore Association.

A SPOON DOING GOOD SERVICE

We held our annual meeting on Saturday last, 27th, and had a fair attendance. We intend sending a delegate to the annual convention and enclose copies of resolutions. The main work done during 1912 was as follows: Organized Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. at Waseca. Instrumental in getting station agent at Waseca. Successfully distributed a car load of apples this fall, saving farmers \$2.00 per barrel, \$300.00 in all. I have not as yet received fees for 1913. Short of cars and therefore money.

E. S. SPOONER,

Sec'y, Walter G.G.A.

BOUND TO CO-OPERATE—FUTURE BRIGHTER

Belle Plaine G.G.A. held a meeting Saturday, January 25, which was well attended and more than ordinary interest shown. John Haggerty and myself were appointed delegates to attend annual convention at Saskatoon. Amendment to constitution was discussed, also good roads, hail insurance, how to increase interest in our Association. Plans were laid to secure next season's twine and the secretary was instructed to, if possible, secure agency for Association from some good twine company. The future of our

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Association was never brighter. More and more our members are showing in every way personal interest. Money was voted to pay expenses of delegates. We meet again February 25.

Yours in revolt,

H. BATE,

Sec'y, Belle Plaine.

Enclosed you will find \$14.00, being the dues for 26 new members of the Hazenmore Association organized today. Mr. Keith was appointed as delegate to the convention at Saskatoon. If you will kindly make the necessary arrangements concerning his accommodation while there we will esteem it a great favor. Kindly send me as soon as convenient 50 membership cards.

HORACE D. CUNNINGHAM,

Sec'y, Hazenmore Association.

TIRED, HAPPY AND RICH

We held a very successful box social and dance on New Year's night to raise funds to send our delegates to the convention. Everybody had a royal good time. Frank Inkster took the chair, in which capacity he excelled himself, opening the program by reading a paper on co-operation, which was much appreciated. Then we listened to a short program of music, etc., given by local talent and which was heartily applauded. The concert over, the sale of boxes was next in order. Mr. Orenhold kindly consented to act as auctioneer. Twenty-nine boxes were disposed of, realizing \$83.50. Lunch was supplied to those not buying boxes at 50 cents a head. After supper the dance was started and kept up till the wee small hours, when everyone went home tired, but happy. We are holding our annual meeting tonight, it having been decided to leave it till this late date owing to conditions in this settlement, so many being away from their homesteads. Please send me 50 membership tickets and three dozen buttons, also two more copies of minutes of the last convention. I enclose money for same, also \$7.00 membership fees.

ALBERT S. TRAYLOR,

Sec'y, Ravine Bank Association.

A GRAIN GROWERS' HALL

A meeting was held on the 13th January to consider the formation of a branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. at this point, Ormiston. D. Lamberton kindly placed his house at our disposal and a fairly good turn out was there. J. H. Holmes, of Scout Lake, gave an able address on Grain Growers' work, which was much appreciated. After a little discussion it was decided to organize. Ten present signified their intention of joining and the following officers were elected: President, E. W. Brown; vice-president, D. Lamberton; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Armitage; directors, J. Thorne, C. Weller, W. J. Keever, Wm. Rudd, and H. Chandler. Since then we have secured two more members and have prospects of several more. A further meeting was held on the 20th of January, but owing to the bad weather there were only five present. The matter of sounding the district of the possibility of building a hall was discussed and three members were deputed to see how the proposal would be received by the neighborhood. I am enclosing \$6.00, being membership fees from this branch. We are all new at this game so any help you can give us will be much appreciated by myself and brother officers. Wishing the Association every success.

WM. ARMITAGE,

Sec'y, Ormiston Association.

THE HARVEST IS GREAT—LABORERS ARE FEW

In response to a call by H. T. Cleven, who has had some correspondence with you on the Grain Growers' association question, a meeting was held at Caesarville today which was very well attended. It was resolved to form an Association for the district of Lancer, which is the name of our new town on the C.P.R.

Swift Current and Bassano branch. Resolutions were passed for the adoption of the constitution and by-laws of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. The officers elected are as follows: President, H. T. Cleven; vice-president, John Caesar; secretary-treasurer, Joseph Foster; directors, T. Coyne, H. C. Sylvester, Alex. Campbell, T. S. Haugerud and John Bly. Thirty-one members were enrolled and their subscriptions received. The half of this I enclose, amounting to \$15.50. I also enclose \$1.00 for membership cards. Please send me a supply as soon as convenient. Our present meeting place will be in the store at Caesarville until Lancer is started, which will be in the spring, when the railroad comes through. We would like very much if you could send us a speaker and as the new Associations of Lancer, Port Reeves and Cramersburg are all in the near vicinity we think perhaps one trip would do for all. We will not meet again until we hear from Central, so please let me hear as soon as possible.

JOSEPH FOSTER,

Sec'y, Lancer Association.

The annual meeting of the Bergheim Association was held on Tuesday, January 21, in the Bergheim school. There was a good attendance and the meeting lasted about four hours. The president, A. H. Averington, pointed out the successful results which had been obtained, both in co-operation and improvement of the condition of affairs, in this district since the formation of this branch of the G.G.A. In speaking of the Central Association he said that members need only to attend the convention sessions at Saskatoon in order to form an idea of the extent to which the Association had grown, that the sincerity and enthusiasm displayed at the last convention showed that the farmers of the West are determined to carry on the fight until the confronting problems had been solved, restoring present conditions to a standard of equity and justice.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was as follows: President, A. H. Overington; vice-president, A. Lark; secretary-treasurer, J. D. Williams; directors, E. Schindel, C. Mantie, G. Geisler, G. Lutzer, D. A. Bergen and J. Pateman.

The business of the meeting took varied forms, from a report re the carload of coal recently bought, co-operation to buy flour, etc., the registration of writs for debt, to the actions of some Saskatoon automobilists and accidents sustained by farmers and the dangers encountered on the traffic bridge. The Bergheim Concordia Band gave a number of bright selections which were received with hearty applause. Mr. J. C. Abs was unanimously chosen as delegate to the convention at Saskatoon.

I am enclosing \$6.50 as fee to Central for thirteen members and \$2.50 for buttons and membership tickets making a total of \$9.00.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Sec'y, Bergheim Association.

Your letter of the 17th inst to hand. The cards came O.K., also the literature. In our second meeting we took in eight members, so I am enclosing you postal note for \$4.00. The name of our Association is: Mapledale. The officers elected are as follows: President, A. O. Pederson; vice-president, Jos. E. Holland; secretary-treasurer, L. H. Baldwin; the five directors are Dick Cator, Edward Calver, Wm. Lindsay, H. S. Horst and Ole Johnson. Meeting place, school-house, section 24-21-20 W. 3rd.

LEWIS H. BALDWIN,

Sec'y, Mapledale Association.

I have the pleasure to inform you that this district was organized by Messrs. Williams and Graham a few days ago. We had a very satisfactory meeting and enrolled 20 paid up members. I am instructed to ask you to forward us as soon as possible copies of the constitution, parliamentary debate rules and any other literature of value to us. Please acknowledge the enclosed \$10.00 and oblige.

GEORGE H. LATHOM,

Sec'y, Hirsch Association.

Directors at Large:

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Platt, Tantaloon.

District Directors:

B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Moosomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantaloon; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildred; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archive.

Last summer I shipped a considerable amount of fruit direct to George Young, A. Hagarty and others at Stoney Beach which proved very satisfactory to both them and myself as I got a market for part of my crop and they got a better quality of fruit than was possible to buy through the dealers and just as cheap and some cheaper.

This season I intend to cover more territory if possible and get the names of farmers to send them my price list as the different fruits come on. I start about June 1 with strawberries and continue throughout the season. I will be in a better condition to handle this kind of business as I intend to make a specialty of dealing with the consumer direct and cut out the middlemen. I ship all fruits C.O.D. and guarantee that they will get nothing but first class fruit. I would like to get a list of names from different Grain Growers and if you could inform me as to means of getting them I would be much obliged and I think before the season is over that they would appreciate the same. You may ask Mr. Young or Mr. Hagarty as to the treatment they received and the quality of fruit sent them.

JOHN BROOKS,

Penticton, B.C.

John Brooks, Esq.—

Yours of the 23rd inst to hand re shipping fruit direct to farmers. I will publish your letter in The Grain Growers' Guide and I think that will put you in touch with anyone you may desire, as all our secretaries will see it.

F. W. G.

At the annual meeting of Bethune local it was decided to send three delegates to the convention, F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, A. T. R. Daniel and C. Knox, of Bethune, all members of our Association. I enclose credential for you and trust you will be willing to represent us once more. It was decided to hold a meeting shortly after the convention to receive report of delegates, to be followed by an entertainment. A strong committee has been appointed to make arrangements and to set the date. Kindly send me 50 membership tickets for which I enclose postal note for \$1.00. Also note that all correspondence should be addressed to the new secretary.

A. T. R. DANIEL,

Sec'y, Bethune Association.

We held our meeting on the 21st and business left over from our previous meeting was attended to. We will meet for the current year in Spalding school-house on section 13-39-18 W. 2nd. Our name is Spalding G.G.A. We meet twice a month, but the dates have not been fixed. Your grain letter will be forwarded to you as soon as the information asked for can be obtained. Our meeting place is about 18 miles from the railway and the majority of the members considerably farther, so they are not prepared to answer the fire guard questions. I enclose herewith money order for \$7.50, being amount due the Central from this Association on 15 paid up members for 1913. If we are granted convention privileges we have decided to send a delegate.

NORMAN MORRISON,

Sec'y, Spalding Association.

On January 18 I was present at an oyster supper arranged by our Lockwood Association, which was a great success. I signed up two life members and also got \$5.00 subscription to emergency fund. It was also decided at the meeting to go right ahead with the organization of a co-operative elevator. I have also since then had good meetings at Govan, Arlington Beach, Strassburg, Bulvea and Earl Grey. Unfortunately the meeting at Nokomis got mixed up through the fault of the mails and I did not get there as intended.

W. H. LILWALL,

Director, District 5.

OFFICERS:

Honorary President: Virden
 J. W. Scallion President: Culross
 R. C. Henders Vice-President: Oakville
 J. S. Wood Secretary-Treasurer: Winnipeg
 R. McKenzie

CALL TO DISTRICT CONVENTION
Dear Sir:—

Our Association has increased in membership to such an extent this winter that we are looking forward to a large attendance and a very interesting time at our fourth district convention, to be held in the Municipal Hall in Portage la Prairie on Wednesday, March 12, commencing at 10 a.m. The most important subject to be discussed at this meeting will be co-operation. Some of our branches are just on the point of organizing co-operative stores and an effort will be made to have some men present who have had experience in this work both here and in the Old Country. Any other subject of interest to our farmers can be discussed and every farmer present will be given an equal opportunity to participate in the discussion. If possible arrangements will be made to have the railways give a reduced rate. In order to get this we must have a good attendance and every one should ask for a standard certificate when buying his ticket for Portage.

At our last district convention we had over one hundred present. We want this one to be the best yet.

If we are to accomplish anything we must organize, and if we are to organize we must attend to it ourselves.

We hope you will be present and that you will put forth every effort to have your neighbor attend. Please make this as widely known as possible; get your branch to hold a meeting before the 12th and appoint delegates. Every farmer is heartily welcome.

Yours sincerely,
 COLIN H. BURNELL,
 District Secretary.

ORGANIZING STONEWALL DISTRICT

Several new branch Associations have been formed north of Winnipeg this winter. We are trying to form a District Association with Stonewall as a centre. A meeting for this purpose will be held in the Town Hall in Stonewall, commencing at 10 a.m., Friday, March 14. The above letter to the branches in the Portage district will apply to those north of Winnipeg.

80 PER CENT. ENGLISH SPEAKING BELONG

The second social evening of the Emerson branch, Manitoba Grain Growers' association, was held at Manchester school house, Wednesday, February 19; about 100 present. A most enjoyable evening was spent. A long program of songs, recitations and musical selections being given, also a debate, subject: "Shall Canada have a navy?" We were also favored with the presence of Mr. McCuish, one of the newly appointed permanent organizers, who gave us a half hour's interesting talk upon his work and the work of the Association, which was much appreciated. T. W. Knowles spoke for a short time on the "Emergency Fund" and its objects, and told of having pledged the Association for \$10.00 for this fund. A collection was taken and the \$10.00 was quickly handed in to Secretary Buller. Refreshments were afterwards served by the ladies of the Association in their usual lavish and tasteful manner. Seven new members were added to the membership roll, making the membership the largest this Association ever had. About 80 per cent. of the English speaking farmers here are now members and the

FIGHTING FUND

The fighting fund has been transferred to the association office, and all further contributions and correspondence in regard to this fund should be sent to R. McKenzie, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg. Acknowledgments will be made regularly through the Manitoba page.

Also, all matter for publication in the Manitoba section should henceforth be mailed direct to Mr. McKenzie and not sent to The Guide office.

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

rest would join only they are politically dead, but don't know it. Next meeting Wednesday, March 12. Subject: "Co-operation" with a view to forming a co-operative society to handle flour, twine, coal, etc., for 1913.

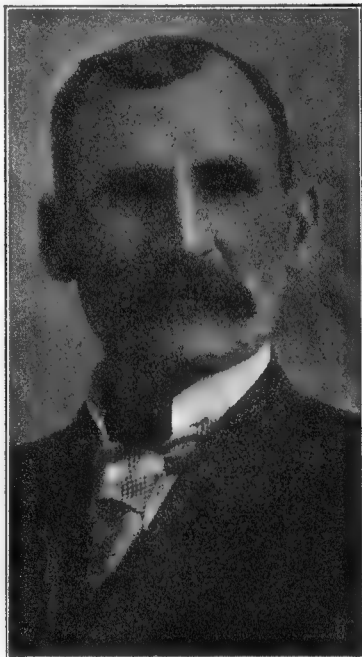
T. W. KNOWLES,
 Emerson.

CO-OPERATION PAYS

Oakville branch has been talking of a co-operative store for some time, but this took more definite form at the meeting on February 17, when the secretary read prices on various commodities, among which was the saving of \$15.00 over local retail prices on a 400 lb. barrel of formaline. It was decided to get information from some of the co-operative stores already organized in Canada and to invite all the farmers in the vicinity of Oakville to attend a meeting in the Forresters Hall at 2 p.m. on Saturday, March 1. Besides the co-operative store a proposition re purchasing this hall for a meeting place will be discussed.

A GOOD SHOWING

At the meeting of Oakburn branch, held recently to hear the report of delegates to the convention, Mr. Wm. Martin gave a brief but very interesting report, and concluded his remarks by saying that to get the best results of a Brandon



W. H. ENGLISH
 Of Harding, one of the new District Directors, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

convention was to attend in person or else buy The Guide. A financial statement was given by the secretary, showing a balance on hand of \$80.15; quite a change from last year when the Association barely paid expenses. At this writing we have 41 members, against 28 for 1912, with prospects of quite a few more; quite a good showing. We are within two miles of a Galician settlement and a number are very anxious to join us so that we expect to have a very strong Association before long.

NEW BRANCH AT PORTAGE CREEK

A meeting was held in Portage Creek school house by P. D. McArthur on February 20 to organize a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. Eleven members were enrolled and the following officers were elected: President, F. W. Brown; vice-president, Ed. McDonald; secretary-treasurer, T. S. Taylor; directors, Messrs. Thos. E. Todd, H. Campbell, Wm. Simpson, J. G. Hill, Wm. Bray and Wm. Davis. The branch to be known as the Portage Creek and Flee Island.

DROVE OX-TEAMS TO ORGANIZATION MEETING

Some of our well-to-do farmers in our older settled districts, with their crack teams of drivers, who sometimes thin

it too much trouble to attend meetings within four or five miles of their comfortable homes, would have had their eyes opened if they could have seen the homesteaders at Eriksdale, some forty strong, turn out to organize a branch Association at that point on Wednesday afternoon, February 19. Many of them came with ox-teams eight and ten miles through the bush on roads hidden under a nine inch fall of snow, which was the heaviest storm of the season. After an address by Mr. Burnell, it was decided to organize Eriksdale branch. The co-operative idea has taken deep root in the fertile soil of this northern district and the first step was taken by ordering a car of flour. The following officers were elected: President, Jno. Lindell; vice-president, Alex. Forsyth; secretary, Fred Almond; directors, Fred Everett, E. P. Landen, Sam McLeod, Jas. Forsyth, Bert Griffin. Thirty members paid the fee and the secretary is confident that they will have a membership of over eighty before the end of this month.

CO-OPERATION BY BENITO BRANCH

The following letter re co-operation was received from the secretary of the Benito branch, Mr. J. S. Patten. "The Benito branch is beginning to launch out into co-operation. I have orders now for half a car of lumber at \$14.00 per thousand, and the other half will be forthcoming by next meeting. I have also orders for half a car of flour, bran, oatmeal and shorts, the other half I expect in a few days. We are getting the flour from the Echo Milling Co., Gladstone, so you can see that Benito is starting off in good style for 1913, and as soon as the non-members begin to see the good work we are doing they will want to get in and reap some of the benefits which as non-members they do not now enjoy."

ELM CREEK'S SUCCESSFUL BANQUET

Elm Creek Grain Growers held their annual banquet on Wednesday evening, February 19, with decided success from every standpoint. With weather all that could be desired nearly 300 people put in their appearance looking for bargains at the twenty-five cent tables, four in number, and extending practically the entire length of the long hall. A downward glance at the tables from the platform created an impression more convincing than words could express as to capabilities of the wives and daughters of our branch in arranging such an excellent and abundant spread. And our appreciation of such arrangement and display by tendering the ladies a motion of thanks at the close of the program was not overlooked. An excellent program was carried out, consisting of songs, recitations, rhymes and addresses. President Baragar led off with a brief address which was decidedly right to the point. Secretary-Treasurer R. McKenzie, of our Provincial Association, with facts and figures in his characteristic way, exposed some of the iniquities of our protective tariff. Principal Corrigan, of Elm Creek school, poured some water on a duck's back by taking exception to the farmers' attitude re abolishing the tariff and instituting direct taxation. Had time permitted Mr. Corrigan to proceed with an intended talk on education, his remarks and advice we felt would have been timely and much appreciated. President R. C. Henders, in his usual impressive way, touched on a few points re the absurdity of a protective tariff and in ringing tones denounced those who at times feel disposed to speak lightly of farmers' organizations. The door receipts were \$64.00. Our membership for 1912 was 70 and we hope to increase to 100 this year. Needless to say we now look forward to a repetition of this, our annual social and delightful event.

MR. AVISON AT PIERSON

Pierson branch of the Grain Growers' association held a very interesting meeting on February 20, when we had the pleasure of hearing R. J. Avison, of the Central Executive. Mr. Avison took up the subject of organization and gave us a good deal of interesting information

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

regarding it. He made it very clear to those who had doubts as to whether the Association was doing any good or not. He cited the case of amending that clause of the Grain Act, re distribution of cars and succeeded in convincing all present, that the farmers' position would have been in no better a condition had that clause been cancelled as we were some years ago when farmers could not get cars, and the Grain Growers were largely instrumental in keeping the act intact. Co-operation was next dealt with and Mr. Avison stated most emphatically that many commodities could be handled to the advantage of the farmers, but advised us not to pass by our own local men if it was possible to deal with them at all. Mr. Avison then gave a brief statement regarding reciprocal demurrage and sample markets and a short and concise history of the Grain Growers' Grain company was given. The manner in which the Labor Bureau of the Association was conducted was then dealt with, and every one present was of the opinion that this plan could not be improved.

A meeting was held at Edrans to organize a local association. P. D. McArthur gave an address on "What has been done in the past," which proved a very interesting subject. Several new members were added to the roll. We want to handle our own twine, flour and other things and Edrans, Burton, Pine Creek and Mayfield together can take a car load of twine and other commodities. The officers of the Edrans Association are as follows: President, Jas. Farmer; vice-president, R. M. Sharp; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Green; directors, Wm. Currie, Jos. Foscall, Wm. Anderson, P. Barber, M. Watson, John Dahmer.

The McConnell branch held a meeting on January 23. Rev. Mr. Douglas gave a talk on the relation of the farmer to the village, pointing out the straight and narrow way of harmony—"Owe no man anything."

The chairman then called on M. McCuish, who began by complimenting the ladies present for their interest in the Association, calling to notice the stand taken at the convention at Brandon, when they declared in favor of woman suffrage. The speaker then proceeded to explain the Grain Growers' constitution, the history of the Association from its beginning in 1903 until the present time. Some of the subjects touched upon were the seige of Ottawa, co-operative buying and the future policy of the Association as laid down at Brandon. Mr. McCuish finished his address by giving a summary of the work done by the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion. Mr. Douglas took the stand that the farmers had no right to send away their cash for car loads of flour, etc., if at the same time they were owing store bills.

A rather interesting debate ensued, Mr. McCuish pointing out that after a time the farmer would save enough through co-operation to pay his debts. Several were of the opinion that the Association and the merchant could work together, the merchant acting as the agent of the Association and drawing a commission. It was decided to hold a meeting and social night on February 21, the main feature of the program to be a debate: Resolved, "That the world is growing better from a farmer's standpoint."

Mr. McCuish was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his interesting, forceful and instructive address.

EMERGENCY FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$203.00
Oakville	25.00
Oakburn	15.00
A. Quelch	10.00
Emerson	10.00
Beaver	10.00
C. T. Masson	10.00
Birnie	10.00
Berton	10.00
Total	\$303.00

OFFICERS:		
Honorary President:		
James Bower	Red Deer	
President:		
W. J. Tregillus	Calgary	
Vice-Presidents:		
First, J. Quinsey, Noble;	Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Island;	Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona;
Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.		
Honorary Secretary:		
E. J. Fream	Calgary	
Secretary-Treasurer:		
P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary	

PLANNING BIG THINGS

"I am taking the opportunity of sending you a full report of this local by our delegate to the annual convention, Chas. James, rather than trust the mail service. As you already have reasons to believe our local has not kept up the reputation it started out with; not that we are lacking in enthusiastic, reliable and capable members, but more, I believe, because the work and what we were supposed to do was all new to us.

Then the meetings were being held a long time apart and in consequence all interest was lost in what is found to be the grandest kind of work.

But this year we anticipate doing greater things as we have the C.N.R. at hand and we also hope for a better mail service soon. It is, therefore, with a great deal of pleasure that I am authorized to report to you a complete and thorough reorganization of our union, not in the usual monotonous routine of business, but on strictly modern up-to-date ideas and, Sir, it is our firm conviction that this union will now move along the proper lines to success.

On the 15th of January we had a grand rally at Richdale and our election of officers took place as follows: P. P. Settlewood President, J. A. Mand Vice-President and J. E. Hunter Secretary-Treasurer, also a full Board of Directors.

I was also authorized to order one of the combined membership rolls, cash and minute books and other stationery. I also enclose membership dues. Looking forward to great results, we all join in hoping you and your executive may realize your fullest expectations and that you may have a very profitable and happy year.

J. E. HUNTER, Sec. Treas.

We are all pleased to get this encouraging report from Richdale Union. This union, owing probably to the absence of the secretary, was one of the disappointments on the occasion of my visit to this part of the country last November. I hope that with the secretary back at his post and that by working in conjunction with other live unions in their vicinity that the members of Richdale Union may this year succeed in making their organization a success beyond their expectations. With organization and a district association as their weapons and equity as their watchword, this can be done. I also know the ladies are strong here and will help if given the opportunity.

P. P. W.

The following letter has been received from Stretton Local Union No. 17:

Kitscoty, Feb. 1, 1913.

Gen. Secretary, U.F.A., Calgary.

Dear Sir—A meeting of the Stretton Local Union No. 17 was held on Saturday, February 1. The report of the delegates to the convention was discussed and accepted. It was unanimously decided that the methods at present adopted by the U.F.A. were not conducive to the permanent welfare of all the farming community, inasmuch as they do not recognize the common ground existing between farmer and labor, as both being wealth producers and that both are exploited by the same system of exploitation. Therefore, this union, while continuing to advance the U.F.A. as an organization, will apply for an affiliation with the Alberta Federation of Labor, believing thereby to help to attain the betterment of all workers. The following resolution was passed thereon: Whereas, by a unanimous vote, this union has decided to affiliate with the Alberta Federation of Labor, be it resolved that in the future membership dues be \$1.25 per annum, 25 cents to be paid to the Federation of Labor to cover the dues called for by that organization. Kindly forward to The Guide for publication and oblige. Yours truly,

WILLIAM ASHWORTH,

Secretary.

The secretary's reply to the above letter is reproduced below and has been en-

dorsed by the board of directors of the U.F.A. in full session.

Wm. Ashworth, Esq.
Kitscoty.

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 1st inst. Many thanks for same. A copy of this will be sent forward to The Guide for publication. I think that your resolution in stating that we do not recognize the common ground existing between the farmer and the city laborer is hardly correct. My own opinion is that had the resolution put forward by Mr. Lively been introduced first instead of the one asking for the uniting of the two organizations under the name of the Alberta Federation of Labor, that it would have received full discussion and have been, in all probability, passed by the convention. Twelve months ago, when relations were first opened between the members of the Labor Council and the U.F.A., I was one of the most enthusiastic supporters and was prepared to do all in my power to make our relationship more cordial, as by means of mutual intercourse I felt that much of the existing suspicion could be dispelled, and that the farmers in the country, by getting to know the workers in the town, could evolve some scheme whereby the producer and the consumer could be brought in direct touch with each other and the existing horde of middlemen cut out. I submit, that in order to do this there is no need of amalgamating. That there is no need to create a new organization combining the two at present existing.

Our objects both politically and economically can be gained by working side by side and each retaining its own identity and without levying a special assessment for some special federation, which, so far as I can see, is absolutely one sided in that it requires an additional assessment from us, and has absolutely nothing to offer in return that could not be just as well accomplished by the two organizations working side by side and remaining constituted exactly as they are at the present moment.

I consider that the introduction of that first resolution, worded as it was, was responsible for the whole trouble and instead of advancing the cause, has set it back for two or three years. My efforts will still be given to bringing about an understanding between the two bodies, but not along the lines of the principles laid down by the Alberta Federation of Labor as at present constituted. Yours faithfully,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

Secretary.

In addition, the directors repeated the stand taken in the resolution passed on June 27, 1912, and reaffirmed on January 20, 1913. This resolution reads: That we tender the Alberta Federation of Labor our sympathy in their objects and assure them that whenever any common ground arises we shall be pleased to work with them.

WHAT UNITED EFFORT CAN DO

It would seem that at last something definite had been arrived at in regard to the farmers' dispute with the C.P.R. in regard to the classification of the so-called irrigable lands, owned by that company in the block east of Calgary. For some two years now the farmers of that district, through the Central office of the U.F.A., have been endeavoring to get some satisfactory arrangements with the C.P.R., but that company for a long time refused to recognize the Central office of the U.F.A. as a medium between them and the farmers, and insisted in dealing with each individual settler. Matters at last became so urgent that as negotiations with the C.P.R. were practically at a standstill, it was decided to take the matter straight to the government. A large number of farmers pledged their lands to the extent of 50 cents per acre, and by this means have raised a fund of nearly \$20,000. A solicitor was engaged some eight or nine months ago, and at last, after three or four visits to Ottawa, a definite statement has been received. Copies of the letters bearing on this subject are given herewith. The

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

farmers of the irrigation district are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their vigorous and determined stand against such a powerful corporation as the C.P.R. and their experience should go a long way to show us what can be accomplished by united effort. While at all times the weight and influence of our whole organization has been behind the farmers, the fight has practically been handled by the irrigationists themselves. When we consider that these men form but a small proportion of our whole organization, we can scarcely estimate what might be accomplished if every member were to throw himself as whole heartedly and earnestly into the fight as they have.

The two letters are as follows:—

H. Sorensen, Esq.,

Chairman, Farmers' Combined Irrigation Committees,

United Farmers of Alberta,
Strathmore, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

At the request of the superintendent of irrigation, I went to Ottawa and met Mr. Dennis, Mr. Walker, solicitor, Mr. Naismith, Mr. Dawson, engineer, and Mr. Beatty, all of the C.P.R.; the Hon.



P. P. WOODBRIDGE

Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta

Dr. W. J. Roche, minister of the interior; Mr. Drake, superintendent of irrigation; R. B. Bennett, member for Calgary; Mr. Daly, solicitor for the department; Mr. T. H. Peters, commissioner of irrigation, Calgary; and myself, representing your committee.

After considerable discussion on all sides the minister of the interior informed Mr. Dennis, that acting upon the recommendation and advice of his officers, he believed the classification placed upon the so-called irrigable land by the company was improper and incorrect, and that the department had decided to make complete re-classification and survey of that land. Upon my request, which I have made a number of times to the minister, he requested Mr. Dennis, that pending this re-survey and re-classification of this land by the department, the company suspend the collection of all payments, both for water and payment on land, until the government's re-classification has been fully completed. Mr. Dennis refused to comply with this request, whereupon the minister emphatically stated that if he continued to harass the farmers, either by actions at law or by demand for payment, the department reserved the right to turn over such matters and such cases to the department of justice for action. He stated to Mr. Dennis that his reason for doing this was, that the company not being a licensee, has no title to the water, and that the actual title to the water remained in

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. E. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

the Crown, and that he, as a minister of the Crown, would not stand by and see this water used to prejudicial advantage to the farmers by the Crown.

My advice to you, as chairman of these committees, is to direct all farmers or users of water to make no payments whatever on account of water taxes or payments on land until the government re-classification is completed. I think some systematic manner of informing the farmers of these facts should be decided upon, so that they might not prejudice their rights by making any payments, which, in my opinion, might be construed as an acquiescence on their part that the classification placed upon their land is correct.

I want also for you to be particular and inform all the farmers upon learning of any demands for payment, or any suits having been commenced, to notify me, and I will turn over these letters and papers to the minister as directed.

I might say further that the minister is writing me a letter embodying the agreement we reached in Ottawa. This letter I expect to have in my possession in a very short time.

Yours truly,

GEO. ZIMMERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor.

The letter to which reference is made in the last paragraph of the preceding letter reads as follows:—

Departmental Letter to Farmers' Lawyer

Dept. of the Interior, Canada,

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1913.

Sir:—

I am directed to inform you that the following decision has been reached in the matter of the protests filed by you on behalf of some 300 resident purchasers of alleged irrigable land from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. in the western section of that company's irrigation block, east of Calgary.

The company has applied for a water license under the provisions of section 33 of the irrigation act. The minister relying on reports received from officers of this department, is not satisfied that the company has fully complied with all the provisions of the irrigation act, and he will require the company to file such additional plans as are necessary to enable him to determine whether a license may properly be issued. The preparation and filing of these plans, and the necessary investigation by departmental officers to determine their accuracy, will occupy some time.

The department assumes that the company will continue to operate its irrigation system, pending a settlement of this question, but in case the company should not do this, your clients have their remedy under the provisions of their contracts with the company.

Under these circumstances, it is obvious that it would not be in the interests of the water users for the government to in any way undertake to lessen, or abridge, or enlarge their legal position under the agreements with the company, but the government reserves the right, in the event of action being taken against the water users for their recovery of water rentals or land payments, where the lands, or any part thereof, have been classed as irrigable, and where any doubt exists as to the accuracy of the classification of irrigable areas, to intervene in such litigation on behalf of the purchasers, and to take such action as may be necessary for their protection.

Your obedient servant,

L. PEREIRA,

Secretary.

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We have chosen at random from our new Spring and Summer Catalogue a few items to illustrate our Splendid Values in Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats. Those who desire them for Easter should order at once. Write for a copy of our Catalogue—we mail it free



MISSSES ALL-WOOL SERGE SUIT

The excellent quality of the material and the smart appearance of this charming model makes it very attractive. It is just the suit for spring wear, men's wear serge being specially popular this season. The coat has a stylish square shawl collar of corded silk and self material, with a touch of velvet and button trimming; it is lined with satin de chene. The back shows a strap of self material with handsome silk cord and button trimming. The skirt is made with girde top and the right side at back shows a short pointed pleated gore at the bottom. At Eaton price, this suit is certainly great value. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years; 32, 34, 36 bust; 23, 24, 26 waist, with choice of 33, 35, 37-inch front skirt lengths.

40A2456—Black
40B2456—Navy
40C2456—Brown
40D2456—Cream trim-
med with Black.....

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VERY HANDSOME SPRING COAT

This is a charming coat, made of all wool Whipcord, in smart semi-fitting style. The materials in this garment are all of the high Eaton standard. The workmanship is the best, only highly skilled tailors being employed in its making.

The coat is unlined, but it has a deep yoke of self material over the bust and across the shoulders. The collar and turned back cuffs are of serge, while the revers are of self material with a touch of blue silk and black braid trimming.

The Black and Navy coats have white serge collar and cuffs, while the cream coat has black trimmings. It can be procured in all navy or all black if desired. Length 50 inches. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years; 32, 34, 36 bust.

40A2363—Black
40B2363—Navy
40C2363—Cream

10.00



MISSSES SUIT OF WHIPCORD SERGE

This is a very smart suit for a young girl. It is made from beautiful all-wool whipcord and is exceptionally well finished throughout. The simplicity of the Norfolk style makes it very desirable for a young miss. The coat is 28 inches long and is lined with serge silk. It has notch collar, revers and turned back cuffs of self material. The skirt is made with girde top and has three stitched pleats down the right side of the back, and hangs in open pleats from below the hips. Sizes: 14, 16, 18 years; 32, 34, 36 bust; 23, 24, 26 waist, and choice of 33, 35, 37 inch front skirt lengths.

40A2446—Black
40B2446—Navy
40C2446—Tan

14.50



WOMEN'S SUIT ALL WOOL WHIPCORD

Whipcord is very popular this Spring. This handsome suit is finely tailored and is smart and becoming. The coat is 28 inches long and is lined with satin de chene. The Directoire collar is of satin, with neat silk braid trimming. The skirt is made with girde top and has plain panel back. The front shows numerous side pleats falling from below the panel. Sizes: 32 to 44 bust; 23 to 30 inch waistband, and choice of 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 or 42 inch front skirt lengths.

17A4336—Black
17B4336—Navy
17C4336—Cream

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WOMEN'S COAT OF FINE ALL WOOL BROADCLOTH

The illustration shows a very handsome Spring Coat. It was made in our own workrooms by skilled work-hands and is a graceful semi-fitting style. It is lined to the waist, including sleeves, with beautiful soft satin de chene. Note the neatly tailored cuffs, collar and revers. To fully appreciate this coat it will be necessary to see it. Don't judge it by the low price. We believe it is impossible to get such value elsewhere. Remember, we fully guarantee it. Sizes: 32 to 44 bust.

17A3141—Black
17B3141—Navy

13.50



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FOR OTHER LINES SEE PAGES 296 and 297 IN OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE

Our Peerless Leader

This baby carriage is of neat appearance and built to insure comfort. The body is of closely woven flat reed with whole reed plait around top. The seat, back and sides are upholstered in leatherette and thickly padded. The hood is of leatherette to match the upholstery and is fitted with double jointed brass arms which allow it to be opened up to full or only partly as required. It is mounted on strong steel springs and has 14 inch wheels with 1/2 inch rubber tires. The body is finished in light oak.

At our price this carriage is great value.

96T4—Baby Carriage..... 15.50

Our Peerless Collapsible

Here is a very handy collapsible Go-Cart. It is made with all-steel frame and tubular steel gear and pushers, well braced and riveted. The seat and back are solid and are covered with leatherette, as are also the sides, boot and hood. The back and boot can be raised or lowered for sitting or lying positions. The hood is four bow and can be adjusted to any position by means of thumb screws. The wheels are 10-inch and have 1/2 inch rubber tires with nickel hub caps. They are covered with mud guards. The whole cart, including the wheels, can be folded up so as to occupy a small space.

96T9—Collapsible Go-Cart.... 7.45

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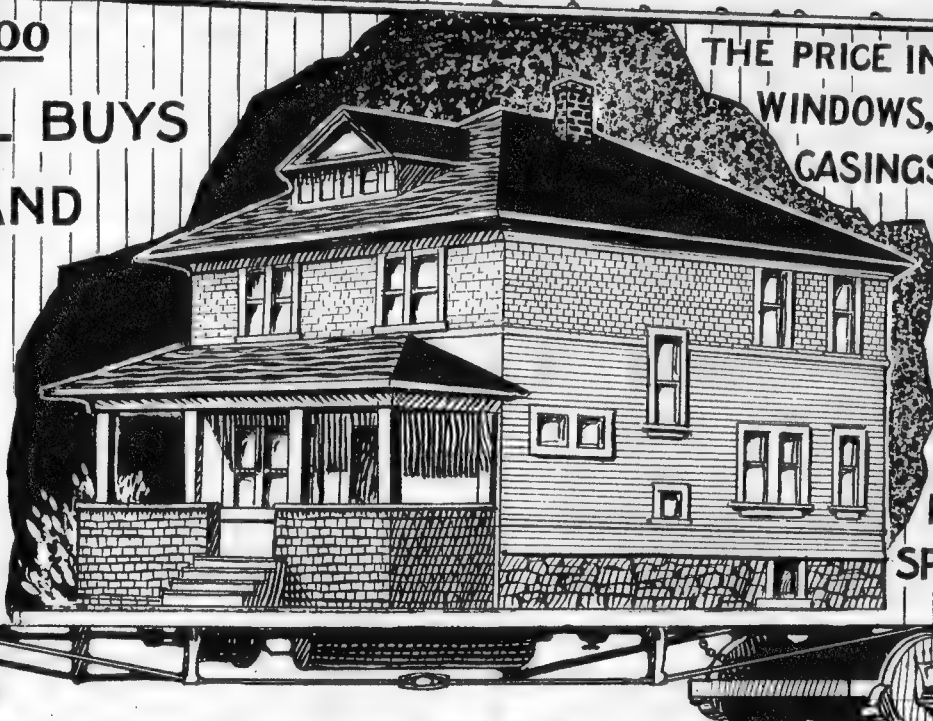
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It's the warmth that you build into the walls of your house that makes it comfortable. If your walls are wind-proof, with air spaces well sheathed in paper, you will find it easy to maintain an even temperature no matter how cold or stormy the weather may be. On the other hand, no heating system, however efficient, will keep your house warm with a winter's gale sifting through poorly built walls. You probably know of houses that can never be properly warmed on a windy day, simply because the walls are not sufficiently lined with paper. Good building practice calls for three, sometimes four ply of paper. At Eaton prices it is certainly cheap enough to be used liberally.

Economy

The cost of heating a house is always an item to be considered when planning to build, and it pays to BUILD for warmth. You pay only once for the warmth that you build into your walls in the shape of good paper sheathing. But you pay many times over for the warmth that you shovel into your furnace or heater in the shape of coal. The price of a ton of hard coal will put an extra ply of best sheathing around a big house, and there's no telling how many tons of coal that extra ply of paper will save year by year. If you keep the cold air out it will cost you very much less to heat your house. To stint the amount of paper used is very poor economy.

Profit

You may not be building with the intention of selling, but you never know when you may want to sell, so it pays to build a saleable house, a house that will sell at a good profit. The first thing you demand in a house is that it be warm, and other people are the same. They want a warm house, and if your house gets the reputation of being easy to heat, if you are able to keep it cosy on two or three tons of coal per year less than your neighbor, you'll find that your house will sell high. People are just as shy of a cold draughty house as they are of a balky horse—one is just as hard to sell as the other; therefore, we say again—build warmth into your walls, it pays.

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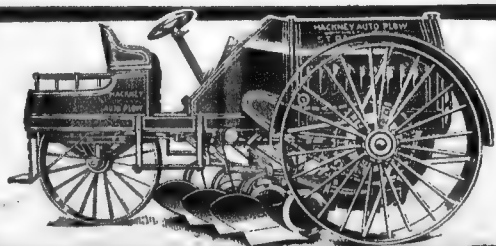
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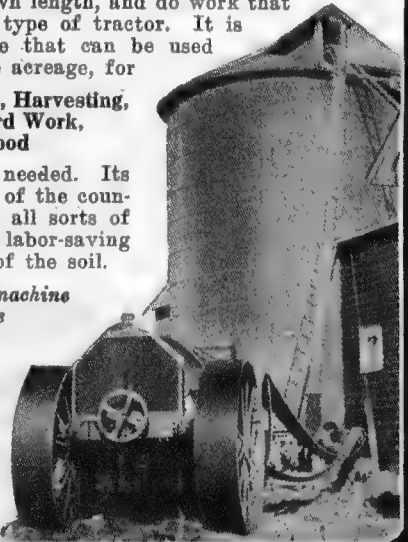
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What California Women Did With Their Ballots

Continued from Page 12

awaiting them for distribution. The minutes rolled by and no dodgers came. Meantime the early voters, those who cast their ballots before going to work, were flocking to the polls. With them time was precious. They could not stop to listen to oral appeals. The women felt that they must do something to reach these voters. Inability to do so meant loss of votes. The women met the situation by purchasing some colored chalk and printing on the sidewalk for five blocks around the polls the legend: "Vote NO on the race-track amendment." There was more in this than appears on the surface, for the race-track bill, as we shall see later, was a trick bill. And the handwriting on the sidewalk was more than an exhortation; it was information of which all well-meaning voters stood in need. Advocates of the racing bill understood that. One saloon-keeper tried to sweep away the enlightening legend. Another placed a stack of kegs over the inscription in front of his place. But their efforts were like Mrs. Partington's. For every sign they effaced the women wrote another, and the sidewalk signs attracted more attention than the dodgers did when they finally arrived.

These women in the Italian district and hundreds of other women in other districts of the city were there for conscience' sake. For conscience' sake they stood on their feet through the long hours, endeavoring to persuade voters to their way of thinking. "Their way" is used advisedly, for—and this is the interesting thing about the way the women voted in California—these women workers though divided on national issues were practically a unit on local questions, the issues that touched their own homes. And these were the things the San Francisco women contended for most. First of all they wanted to defeat the proposed amendment re-establishing horse racing and gambling in California. Secondly they wanted to re-elect Judge W. P. Lawlor. Finally they wanted to prevent the re-election of State Senator Edward I. Wolfe.

Lucky Politicians

The race-track amendment was a trick bill. It was "an act to prohibit bookmaking and pool selling, and to provide for the appointment of a state racing commission to grant licenses for horse racing in the state of California for a limited period, and the permitting of wagering upon such races by the Paris Mutual and Auction Pool systems only, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act." The full text of the bill was a mass of verbiage which few people would take the trouble to read through. Glancing casually at the bill you would get the idea that it was a meritorious act, for on its face the measure apparently prohibited all forms of race-track gambling. As a matter of fact it was meant to legalize race-track gambling. It was purposely worded so as to deceive. Thousands of persons who were opposed to race-track gambling had signed the initiative petition for this bill—and many of them were women—upon the representation of the initiators that it was a bill to prohibit gambling. And the backers of the bill trusted that the deceptive phraseology employed would carry the bill to victory.

To defeat this bill was the first task the women set themselves. Republicans, Democrats, Bull Moosers, all joined hands against the race-track measure. A state-wide campaign of education was carried on against the bill by the California Civic League and scores of allied women's clubs. In season and out they urged the voters not to be misled by trickery, but to vote "No" against the bill "to prohibit bookmaking and pool selling." And for distribution at the polls, as a final effort against the measure, they prepared a clever little dodger which the hurried voter could read as he walked and which he could take with him into the voting booth. These dodgers, for which of necessity Mrs. Beatty had substituted written messages on the sidewalk, were worded as follows:

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Does the Work in HALF the time.

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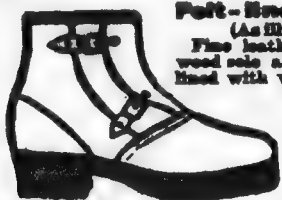
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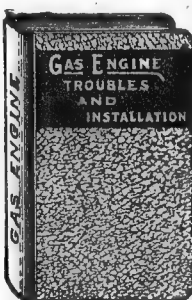
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FARM SEED EXPERT

Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

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"Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate,

How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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EXPERT SCIENTIFIC TAXIDERMISTS

VOTE NO**ON THE RACE-TRACK MEASURE.**

Do not be deceived by its title. It is not "An Act to Prohibit"—It is a bill to re-license race-track gambling.

This Measure is Denounced by
The California Anti-Race-Track-Gambling League
The Democratic Party
The Republican Party
The Socialist Party
The State Federation of Labor

Mark Your Ballot Thus:

Initiative Measure to be Submitted Directly to the Electors	Yes	No
An Act to prohibit book-making and pool selling, and to provide for the appointment of a state racing commission, to grant licenses for horse racing in the State of California, for a limited period, and the permitting of wagering upon such races by the Paris Mutual and Auction Pool systems only, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act.		X

The desire of the women to re-elect Judge Lawlor was based upon a single reason—his conspicuous fitness for the judiciary. He is an able lawyer, a just judge and an arbiter without partiality. He is the man who presided at the San Francisco graft trials. He is a man who believes that a criminal is a criminal and that justice for the high should be the same as justice for the low. As a journalistic defender of "the interests" explained the situation: "Lawlor treated the officials of the United Rail Roads (which corporation was charged with wholesale bribery of councilmen) as though they were criminals." For that offense "the interests" of San Francisco were solidly against him. This meant that all the pressure of money and influence that could be brought to bear was used to compass his defeat. This man the women set out to re-elect.

For Clean Politics

As one of the San Francisco newspapers put it: "The fight to return Judge Lawlor to the bench found the women lined up against the Union Rail Roads' machine, the moneyed interests of the city and 'the gang.' The word went out to beat Lawlor at any cost. The instructions were not, 'We want So-and-so,' but 'We don't want Lawlor.' The Lawlor fight was led by a band of women who stood by him in the days of the graft prosecution and have been ready to fight for him ever since on the ground that he put his belief in justice above all the considerations of wealth and power and social distinction."

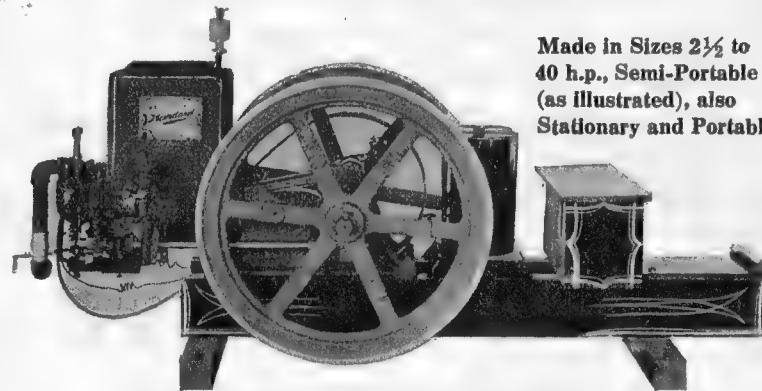
The women's objection to State Senator Wolfe was based mainly upon the fact that when the State Legislature abolished gambling on horse racing in California he had voted against the bill. The women believed that the race-track was a menace to their homes and families and decided that his seat might be better filled by some one else. Then they had other grievances against Mr. Wolfe. He was a relic of the old machine days. He was out of place in a progressive administration, and the women of California stand for nothing if not progressiveness.

It was to carry out this program and to secure the adoption of some other measures, such as that of free textbooks for school children, that the women of San Francisco, like their sisters in many other parts of the state, marched to the polls to cast their votes or stood long hours on the cold, wet sidewalk trying to win other voters to their way of thinking.

The members of this firing line brigade, though largely recruited as party workers, were practically a unit in working for these particular ends that the women had set themselves to accomplish. The San Francisco Centre of the California Civic League—an organization composed mainly of women—sent printed forms to its members to be signed and returned by those who would pledge themselves to work at the polls on Election day. The Women's

Not One, Nor Two, But FIVE Years' Guarantee Goes With This Engine!

When you buy a gasoline engine, get the latest type made, with a five-year guarantee to back it. The RENFREW STANDARD is the result of 21 years' experience in engine building, and in advance of anything yet produced. We could not sell an engine on a five years' guarantee unless all materials were first-class, workmanship highly skilled, and the performance of the engine perfect in every respect. The

Renfrew Standard

Made in Sizes 2½ to 40 h.p., Semi-Portable (as illustrated), also Stationary and Portable.

(IT STARTS WITHOUT CRANKING)

Is a perfectly balanced, durable, economical engine for farm work. It starts readily in cold weather, WITHOUT CRANKING, thus doing away with the most troublesome, laborious and dangerous feature of ordinary farm engines. The Carburetor is of simple design and positively ensures the correct mixture to obtain best results. The perfect balance of the RENFREW STANDARD is a great factor in its long life, as all racking vibration is done away with. The Governor is automatic, permitting of closest regulation, and enabling you to change speed by simply turning a convenient thumb-screw, without stopping the engine. The RENFREW STANDARD Engine is made and guaranteed by the same firm that makes the famous STANDARD Separator. Send us your name and address for a copy of our Engine Bulletin, which deals fully with every point of superiority in RENFREW STANDARD Engines. Write us today!

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Willoughby-Sumner Block, Saskatoon, Sask.



STRAWBERRIES AND CURRANTS GALORE WITH A SHELTER-BELT.
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT THEM.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST

The A. Mitchell Nursery Company Ltd., Coaldale and Lacombe, Alta.
HEAD OFFICE - COALDALE, ALTA.

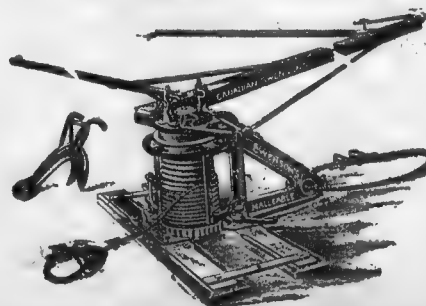
Swensons' Malleable Stump Pullers

MADE IN FIVE SIZES

Write for Booklet "K" and get full information about the only all-malleable stump puller made. We make special apparatus for pulling willows and scrub, large or small stumps. Every casting guaranteed, flaw or no flaw, and every machine guaranteed to be better than any other make.

Do You want the Best? If so write us

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We Lead The Way in Pedigreed Seed Grain

Garton's Early No. 46 Wheat (REGENERATED)

Bred by Garton Brothers, the Celebrated Farm Plant Breeders, England

The earliest heavy yielding and most rust-resisting strain of wheat.

No. 22 Oats

Bred by Garton Brothers by crossing together Abundance, Banner and Tartar King

The earliest, largest-grained, strongest-strawed Oat in cultivation. Six days earlier than Abundance.

Garton's No. 68 Six-Rowed Barley

The earliest Six-Rowed Barley out of a test of 134 trial lots.

Breeders and original introducers of No. 46 Wheat, Regenerated Abundance, Regenerated Banner Oats, Brewer Barley and Selected Strains of Grass, Clover and Root Seeds. Write for Catalogue (now in press) describing fully all the above varieties of grains and seeds.

Marquis Wheat

Bred by Dr. Saunders, the famous Plant Breeder of Ottawa

Our stock is good strong stuff, with a guaranteed germination of 98 per cent.

Black Victor Oats

The heaviest-yielding Black Oat in cultivation. 47 per cent. more feeding value than any White Oat.

Garton's Selected Hardy Alfalfa

Proved by five years' trial to be the hardest strain in the West.

Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Limited

SUTHERLAND AVE.

SEED FARM, 2480 ACRES, AT
CAREY - MAN.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wilson League furnished a contingent for "picket duty." The following notice, printed on return post-cards and sent to every member, shows how the Women's Roosevelt League recruited its workers at the polls: "It is necessary to have at least one representative of the League at every polling place in the city on November 5. If you are willing to distribute Progressive literature on Election day and be of assistance to women voters sign the card attached and designate the polling place where you will work and how many hours you can give. Return card immediately."

Real Work

Before this final call for Election day workers went out the women had been busy for weeks agitating for the things they desired. Far and wide they carried their anti-gambling propaganda. The majority of San Franciscans were well enough convinced of the undesirability of re-establishing gambling. There was little fear on that score; but it was the trick wording of the bill that the women feared. So their campaign was very largely one of enlightenment. They went into all the highways and byways explaining that the way to prevent race-track gambling was to vote "No" instead of "Yes." Some women rode back and forth on the ferries—the ferry companies giving them that privilege—and distributed illuminating dodgers. Other women made the rounds of the cafeterias. Still others spent whole days in the rest-rooms of big stores. Some visited factories during the noon hours. The settlement workers spread the message broadcast throughout the poorer districts. And finally Mrs. L. M. Culver, a gray haired, kindly faced, motherly woman, spent long hours in the Mission district. Mrs. Culver went there during working hours when she could find the mothers of the district alone. That was to protect these mothers from violence at the hands of their husbands, many of whom would have beaten their wives had they known they were even listening to an anti-race-track propagandist. Yet some of these same women were so impressed by Mrs. Culver's words that they themselves went out and canvassed their neighborhoods against the race-track bill. And it was to reap the fruits of this preliminary sowing as well as to make an eleventh hour appeal to voters that the women workers of San Francisco went to the polls on Election day.

On the Firing Line

A very earnest worker against the race-track bill was Mrs. Ernestine Black of the San Francisco Centre of the California Civic League, who had once been a newspaper woman and who for weeks preceding Election day conducted what the San Francisco Bulletin characterized as "one of the cleverest press campaigns ever conducted in the state." Mrs. Black and Mrs. Robert A. Dean, who was in charge of the San Francisco Civic Centre's anti-race-track campaign, covered the city on Election day to distribute anti-race-track dodgers to workers at the polls. They made the trip in a motor car lent by a Bull Moose mother and driven by her Bull Moose son. Mrs. Black was a Wilson woman. With them in the car was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the international suffrage leader, who had just reached San Francisco after an eighteen months' trip around the world in the interests of equal suffrage.

The party left the San Francisco Civic Centre headquarters early in the morning and headed first for the Thirty-First district where the Wolfe fight was on. Eighty women were doing "picket duty" in this district alone. On Bush street a woman who proved to be Mrs. Catharine Brown was standing just outside the hundred-foot limit addressing voters on their way to the polls. The car stopped beside Mrs. Brown.

"How long are you going to be here?" asked Mrs. Black.

"All day," said Mrs. Brown.

"Whom are you working for?" Mrs. Black asked.

"I am working for Judge Lawlor."

"That's splendid," said Mrs. Black.

"Would you be willing to give out some anti-race-track literature as well?"

"I'd be very glad to," said Mrs. Brown, "though I've already canvassed every house for three blocks around and I think the people understand about the race-track bill."

"How have you been treated so far?" asked Mrs. Black.

"Very courteously," was the reply. "Some people stop to talk with me and some merely take the cards I hand them and go on."

A few blocks farther on were three women distributing campaign cards and literature.

"Have you voted?" Mrs. Dean asked the nearest of the three.

"Yes," said the woman. "All of us

have." And then in an undertone she added, "These other women hadn't even registered until the other day. Then we made a registration campaign and got the women of this district so much interested that here are two of them out working." Incidentally one of these late converts had her little girls with her.

At another polling place we came across a Miss McChesney who had opened a regular sidewalk information bureau for voters. On the fence behind her were nailed two large, printed placards. The uppermost bore the single word "Information." The other bore the legend "Vote against race-track gambling." A barrel with a board across the top formed a temporary table on which were stacked little piles of campaign matter.

"I find that most of the women who pass here haven't registered," said Miss McChesney.

"Do they express regret?" she was asked.

"Yes. Many women say they are very sorry. One woman came up to me and said, 'I'm a British subject, but I'd give a thousand dollars if I could vote for Teddy.'"

All day long we rode in the automobile. We visited Nob Hill, the fashionable residence district of the town. We traversed the Richmond district which has grown up since the fire. We penetrated the Mission section where the poorer classes live, and we drove down to the Barbary Coast which is the vilest part of San Francisco.

Voting Together

We entered one tent and watched the voting. The first electors to present themselves were a young couple with a five-year-old child between them. They came down the street just as they might have gone to church, and they entered the voting tent in the same matter-of-course fashion that they would have turned into a grocery store. To this family voting was apparently all in the day's work. The father stepped aside while the mother sat down at the table and entered her name upon the registry book. She handed him the pen as she got up and he signed his name to the roll. They were given ballots. They entered separate booths and came out a moment later to deposit their ballots. Meantime their young child was learning of both parents a lesson in citizenship.

By mid-afternoon voting practically ceased, as a heavy rain was falling. But up to that time men and women were constantly entering the polls, for the 101,201 ballots cast represented the largest vote ever recorded in San Francisco. Men and women came to the polls, singly or together, and very many women took their children with them to vote. Indeed it was no uncommon sight to see baby coaches standing at the door of a voting tent, though on account of the raw weather many babies were left at home who perhaps might have had an airing when their mothers went to vote.

Justice Won

When the vote was tabulated it was found that in San Francisco the race-track bill was beaten by a majority of more than 5,000 votes, that State Senator Wolfe had been retired to private life, and that the free text-books amendment had carried almost two to one. Judge Lawlor, though receiving the smallest vote of any one of the four judges chosen, was sent back to the bench. He received 55,074 votes. There were 45,665 women registered, and any one who understands political conditions in San Francisco will tell you that Judge Lawlor got practically the entire woman vote. Had it not been for these supporters the man "who refused to buy his re-election by signing Abe Ruef's parole" would have lost his judgeship. No wonder "the bosses" are afraid of equal suffrage! The free text-books amendment carried largely. The race-track bill was defeated decisively.

Believe In Equal Rights

Equal suffrage in San Francisco, as exemplified at the recent election, seemed to an onlooker just as natural and normal a function as equal church going or equal marketing. There was absolutely nothing about the process of voting that could in the slightest degree be considered degrading or as having a tendency to make any woman less womanly. It is doubtful indeed if in her contact with the butcher, the baker, the iceman and the huckster woman would fare as well as she did at the polls, where she was uniformly greeted with courtesy and an entire absence of profanity. Whether you believe in equal suffrage or not, you could not see the voting in San Francisco without feeling that in this particular case the women of the city will be the better for the interest they have taken in civic affairs and the city will be the gainer by the intelligent efforts they have put forth to try to make the city just like their own homes—a clean, decent, pleasant place to live in.

Just how the women of other places have taken the ballot we cannot say without investigation; but in San Francisco the women have taken the vote much as they have taken their marriage vows. Their attitude cannot better be expressed than by quoting one of these workers, a young married woman who spent herself freely to defeat the race-track bill. "I never had hydrophobia over equal suffrage," she said. "I was indifferent about the whole thing, though I believed in the principle of equal rights. Now that we have the vote it is up to us to live up to our beliefs. Women have been clamoring for liberty. We got it, and what does it mean? Why, liberty to work and nothing else—liberty to work and vote for civic betterment. Having gotten our liberty, we are morally bound to make use of it."

THIRTY-SIX GRADES

In our report of the sample market debate contained in our last issue, the number of grades to which Dr. Magill had succeeded in reducing spring and winter wheat should have read "thirty-six" instead of "six."

WANTED FARMERS TO GROW New Breed Oats On Contract

Must have clean land and be careful, progressive, men interested in work of this sort. We may want to put some out in your district. Write full particulars—Post Office Box 1274, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS

The Latest Improved Specialties

Every Farmer and Gardener should use Eureka Tools and Implements. These tools have proved to be great labor and Money Savers. Our method of making these Specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind in the market.



Without wings and ladders it is an excellent Wagon Box, with them it is a perfect Hay, Stock, Wood, Corn or Fruit Rack. Can be instantly adjusted to five different working positions without the use of a single tool. Suitable for moving any kind of load. The material used in construction is of the very best being made from sound hardwood and tough malleable iron castings. Buy one which meets every requirement.

"EUREKA" GARDEN SEEDER

Will handle the most delicate Seed without bruising or breaking and will sow evenly to the last seed. An excellent tool for sowing Sugar Beets and all kinds of Garden Seeds. Sold with or without the Cultivator Attachments.

"EUREKA" SANITARY CHURN

The only Sanitary Churn made. Barrel of finest stoneware, top of clear pressed glass, very easy to operate. Three sizes, No. 1, 2 and 3.

"EUREKA" ROOT CUTTERS

Will shred or slice from one to two bushels per minute. Tapering cylinder with ten carefully tempered steel knives. Strong and durable.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Our latest catalogue describes our entire line. It shows our Cultivators, Seeders and Tools as they are and gives a full description of their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

THE EUREKA PLANTER COMPANY LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, Ontario. 21



600,000

Willow cuttings, Russian Laurel, French Laurel and Russian Golden, \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in the three provinces; also a nice stock of reliable trees, shrubs and small fruits. No agents; deal direct with me and save 35 to 50 per cent. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. Native Ash are proving the best for street planting in the West. I have a fine lot. Send me your address on a postcard and I will send you my price list and printed directions. Nothing beats the Willows for breaks.

JOHN CALDWELL
VIRIDEN NURSERIES, VIRIDEN, MAN.

The Dauphin Milling Co.

Are prepared to supply their
Best A1 Flour to the Grain
Growers in the northern dis-
trict at \$2.50 per sack in
car lots.

THE DAUPHIN MILLING CO.
DAUPHIN - MAN.

Sample Market Meetings

Fort William, Feb. 10, 1913.—The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada will hold meetings at the following points on dates named:

Fort William—February 18 and 19.
Winnipeg—February 21 and 22.

- (1) The stencilling of cars.
- (2) Rules and regulations for the establishment of a sample market on the 1st of September, 1913.
- (3) Vessels loaded for winter storage at the head of the lakes.
- (4) Special Binning in Country Elevators, and any other matters that may be brought up before the Board.

Portage	Feb. 24
Brandon	" 25
Carnduff	Night of Feb. 25 and 26
Estevan	Feb. 27
Weyburn	" 28
Rouleau	March 1
Moose Jaw	" 3 and Night of 4
Expanse	" 4
Tugaske	" 5, Evening
Regina	" 7
Chamberlain	" 8
Morse	" 10
Swift Current	" 11
Medicine Hat	" 12
Lethbridge	" 13
Ensign	" 14
Calgary	" 15 and 17
Vancouver	" 19 to 25
Edmonton	" 28 and 29
Lloydminster	" 31
Battleford	April 1
Humboldt	" 2
Saskatoon	" 4 and 5
Prince Albert	" 7
Yorkton	" 9
Melville	" 10

C. BIRKETT,
Secretary.

GROWING AND ENSILING CORN

The lack of confidence in the value and use of corn ensilage is gradually being overcome. According to Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director of experimental farms, who has tested the matter in many parts of the Dominion, corn for forage or ensilage can be grown to advantage in almost all parts of Canada occupied by stock farmers. Failure to secure satisfactory results has often been due to wrong cultural methods practiced, or unsuitable varieties grown, rather than to adverse climatic conditions.

In order to secure for the benefit of stock growers generally reliable information on the subject of corn ensilage, Mr. Grisdale was summoned by the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture and Colonization, to give evidence based on his experiments and observation. This evidence was printed in a pamphlet of sixteen pages and sent out in large numbers but there are still available for distribution a number of copies in the hands of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

Corn will do well in almost any kind of soil provided with good drainage and well prepared. Barn-yard manure, which may be applied during the winter or spring, is the best fertilizing material to use. From the middle to the end of May, according to the weather and soil conditions, is said to be the proper time to plant the seed, which may be put in hills or rows. After describing the necessary cultural operations, varieties suitable for various provinces and districts are named. For the more northerly latitudes Longfellow, Compton's Early, Angel of Midnight, North Dakota Flint and Sanford are recommended. Harvesting and ensiling are fully described and feeding is dealt with also. For feeding young stock some bran and clover hay should be added to the silage. Rations are given for all classes of cattle.

In discussing silos a table is embodied which shows the capacities of those of different dimensions. A hundred ton circular silo is shown to be 27 feet deep and 16 feet inside diameter. Silos of different materials are dealt with and their construction described. Cement silos, properly constructed are referred to as being probably more durable and satisfactory than those built of wood.

ROCK-FACED METALLIC SIDING FOR HOUSES, GARAGES AND SMALL BUILDINGS OF ALL KINDS

"METALLIC" Rock-faced Siding is the ideal covering for Houses, Offices and other Buildings.

Neat and artistic in appearance, it is extremely durable, waterproof and fireproof, yet low in cost.

Every sheet is accurately made to fit closely and can be easily and quickly laid by anyone.

Write us to-day for more information.

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THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:
797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**WARM HOUSE
A LONG FELT WANT**

REGISTERED BRAND
Comfort Felt.

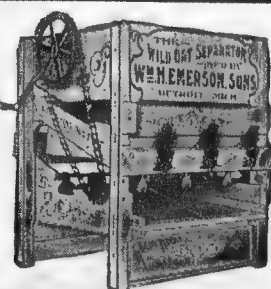
**COSTS 75 PER CENT LESS THAN PLASTER
YOU CAN PUT IT ON YOURSELF**

Write for Free Sample and full information to
FRED. J. C. COX & CO., Manufacturers
Head Office: 403 Travellers Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**The Aultman-Taylor 30
Wins Gold and Silver Medals
at Winnipeg Motor Contest**

In a contest open to the world, and with thousands of eye witnesses watching every detail, the Aultman-Taylor "30" won the Gold Medal in the large gasoline class by 44 points over our next nearest competitor, and in the plowing test, plowed 20% more acres per hour than our next nearest competitor in either gasoline or kerosene class. Not only did it win the Gold Medal in the gasoline class, but it also won the second prize, or Silver Medal, in the large kerosene class and delivered a greater horse power draw bar than any kerosene or gasoline engine of any other make. Write us for full report of this contest—It's interesting reading.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio
Branches: CALGARY, ALTA., REGINA, SASK., Canada



Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT
TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of Oats from
BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich. & WINDSOR, Ont.
Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator
WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

Any little girl can do the churning with

MAXWELL'S


Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.

Western Representative
Jno. A. McEwan,
603 Union Bank Bldg.,
Winnipeg.



93W

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right." Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was not "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must pay me out of what it saves for you?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 80 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally;
I.R. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

ALBERTA 125 EGGS

POULTRY PAYS WELL

by using our Improved, safe, sure, simple hatcher of 19 years experience by a Canadian.

Our Factory Prices Saves You Half.

Special adapted for Canada—heavy lumber case covered with felt asbestos, galv-iron, copper tank, self-regulator nursery, ready to use.

GUARANTEE—TWO HATCH TRIAL.

Order direct or postal brings free catalog.

ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO. 893 HANNA, MINN.

We Ship from WINNIPEG

DUTY PAID

250 EGGS \$17.95

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

MOTHER'S NUMBER GETTING UNDER WAY

It is awfully good of our mother readers to be so prompt in sending in contributions for the Mother's Number. I have several big budgets of information, but, of course, not nearly enough yet, for I am going to make this entirely a Mother's week.

If your experience as a mother has brought you any special knowledge, this is a splendid opportunity to pass it on to those who are not so fortunately situated, and I am sure you will do it.

Other matters of business—There is no further use of writing to "Mother-in-Need," as I believe she has already found a place for her boy, and I think she must have received thirty or more letters.

If anyone who wishes to communicate with "Molly" or any other contributor to this department would send her letter to me in a plain stamped envelope, I would be glad to forward it. This is much quicker than writing to me for her address and saves valuable time in The Guide office.

Concerning the method of joining this club, which has troubled many of the sisterhood at various times, I want to say that it is absolutely free to all. The idea of it is the giving and receiving of help in any way that appeals to the women themselves.

There is a cordial welcome awaiting any who care to come whether they are bringers or seekers of help or just want to unburden their souls where they know their confidence will be respected.

I know there are those who think a woman should keep her troubles to herself, but I am not of that number. It seems to me that there are times when we can't get the proper perspective of any trouble until we have talked it over with someone or written it down in a letter. So remember you're all welcome.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ONE WOMAN'S SOLUTION OF HIGH COST OF LIVING

Dear Miss Beynon—I have been a reader of your pages for some time and enjoy them very much. I am a farmer's wife and do all my work myself, so I know what it is to be busy, but I shouldn't care to change as I'm very happy. We have three little ones, the eldest nine and the youngest four. I do all the sewing for our family and some for others. I took a course in dressmaking by mail and I believe it would pay anyone to do so as you save on your patterns and can make any pattern you wish by looking at a picture almost. I enjoy sewing; will tell you how I manage mine. I make the clothes for summer now, when there isn't any outdoor work to do.

I make what dresses I think the girls will need for summer and aprons also, lay them away and don't touch them till time to put them on, when it turns warm, and it's almost like opening a parcel you had sent for of ready made clothing.

I have always dressed my boy in knee pants and blouses, but he is too big for blouses now. The girls dresses I make rather plain with some trimming. I like little Buster Brown dresses for the little four year old, they are so easy to make and iron. For good dresses I make the French dresses and for the girl seven I make hers for school to open in front, with sailor collar; they are easy to iron and she can then put them on herself. Saves time when one is busy. Our children have three and a quarter miles to go to school, so have to start early.

After I get my sewing done I make quilts of the pieces or scraps left. I take a pattern with straight seams and sew the blocks on the machine, then join to plain blocks and make large enough for beds, then I buy a lining of dark print generally and three or four rolls of cotton batten and quilt together. I make crazy patchwork of the wool pieces and velvets and line with dark flannelette and put lots of batting in and tack with wool. These are very warm and pretty as I make fancy stitches on the seams with colored floss or wool.

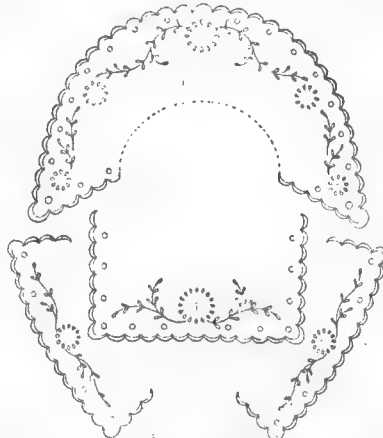
I save the rags and make rugs of them this time of the year, too. Some of them

I make are hooked. One can get pretty patterns at Eatons if you can't draw them, which I can't. I make crochet ones, the zig-zag pattern, and stripe them; they are very nice. But the ones I like best for in front of the bed these cold mornings, I cut pieces four or five inches wide and as long as I can get them. I like old underclothes and stockings for these. Fold pieces in centre, lengthwise, and cut with scissors every half inch into within one inch in centre; then open and sew thick on a foundation (I use overalls) with the machine. When done these are thick and woolly and warm to step onto. I believe in using everything one can. Such things save many a penny to poor folk and help to pay for the farm, don't they? I am interested in all farm work and the pin-money question. I make mine out of butter and eggs. I get Winnipeg prices for my butter. If you like, I'll come again and tell you how I make it. I hope these few lines will help some busy mother.

PEGGY.

Isn't this a splendid budget of hints. It makes me think of the talks we had at the Agricultural College, the other day, on the solution of the high cost of living.

F. M. B.



690—Design for Embroidering Round Collar Open at the Front, with Jabot and Rolled-Over Cuffs



DAINTY UNDERWEAR

7518—Chemise with Round, Square or Pointed Neck, 34 to 42 bust. With or without Beading at Waist Line. 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards of beading, 3 1/4 yards of edging as shown in large view, for medium size.

7529—Girl's Sacque Night Gown, 10 to 16 years. With or without Applied Yoke, with Elbow or Long Sleeves, with or without Collar. 4 yards 36, for 12 year size.

7511—Square Yoke Night Gown, 34 to 46 bust. With Square or High Neck, Elbow, Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves. 5 yards 36, 2 yards of banding, 3 yards of edging, for medium size.

7501—Girl's Five-Gored Petticoat, 8 to 14 years. To be Attached to Underwaist or Finished Separately. 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 2 1/4 yards of embroidery 4 inches wide, 1 1/4 yards of insertion and 3 1/4 yards of edging, for 10 year size.

7520—Child's Night Drawers, 2 to 8 years. With or without Stocking Feet, with Round or Standing Collar, One Piece Full or Two-Piece Plain Sleeves. 3 1/4 yards 36, for 6 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

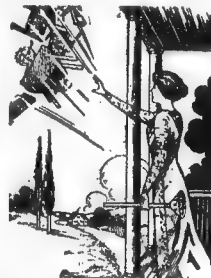
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You Can Throw Away All Cranks, Levers and Motors



You can have Comfort, washday the same as any other day, if you use the

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

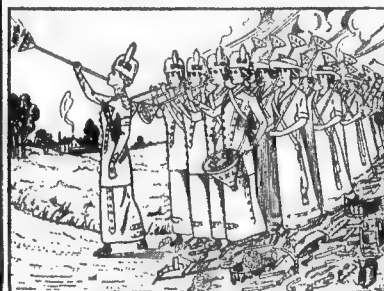
That washes a Full Tub of Clothes perfectly in 3 minutes. Washes anything from a horse blanket and overalls to the finest laces with No Injury. Not only washes but rinses and blues. No Severe Exertion.

PAT. MARCH 5, 1912

Price - \$3.50



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THIS COUPON SAVES YOU \$2.00 and makes you a delighted member!

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE COUPON
Present or mail this coupon and \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., Ltd., 482 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed. 3-5-13

Name
Address
Province

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

RESULTS OF STORY COMPETITION

At last—at long, long, last—the stories are judged, but what a job it was. When I had sifted and sorted and sifted I found there were still about twenty-four stories that I really ought to give prizes to, so I eased my conscience by making out a long honor list, which you will see below, and there are heaps more that I will just have to print some way or other.

The prize winners are Doris Chandler, Desford, Man., age 8 years; Bertha Wenman, Percival, Sask., age 12 years, and Jacob Gessner, Strassburg Station, age 15 years.

Jesse Thacker and Margaret Arthur are to be especially congratulated upon their beautiful writing.

Altogether, I think we had something like one hundred and fifty stories this time, all of which were very interesting and mostly very well written.

I am sorry that I cannot accept just letters as a membership to this club, but anyone can sit down and tell how many chickens there are on the farm. I want this club to stand for something, so that every boy and girl who wears one of our buttons will have reason to be proud. I think we are rather justly proud now, don't you think so, young Canucks?

DIXIE PATTON.

Honorable Mention

Sydney R. Hicks, Rosetti, Sask., age 10 years.

Eldon Davidson (no address given), age 11 years.

Roy Readmond, Glenavon, Sask., age 11 years.

Flossie Pollock, Creekfield, Sask., age 11 years.

George Randall, Silver Stream, Sask., age 9 years.

Violet M. Suter, Juniata, Sask., age 10 years.

Hattie Hand, Leney, Sask., age 8 years.

Viola Sluggett, Ardsley, Sask., age 10 years.

Edythe J. Lorimer, Kerrobert, Sask., age 9 years.

Fred William Sturgeon, Keddleston, Sask., age 13 years.

Florence Fair, Macklin, Sask., age 13 years.

Charlotte Porath, Raymore, Sask., age 15 years.

Eunice Thomas, South Junction, Man., age 14 years.

Marie Hazen, Daysland, Alta., age 13 years.

Marjorie Auld, Rosetown, Sask., age 14 years.

Estella Little, Ferrybank, Alta., age 14 years.

Marjorie B. Beutel, Edmonton South, Alta., age 13 years.

Eva McKelvy, Katrine, Man., age 13 years.

Jesse Thacker, Dowd Hill, Sask., age 13 years.

Margaret Arthur, Shoal Lake, Man., age 13 years.

Pearl Bell, Homewood, Man., age 14 years.

A HERO

(A Prize Story)

A long time ago there lived in a little cottage near the edge of a forest a little boy whose name was George.

George loved to play in the forest. He found the birds' nests; where the rabbits made their homes, and where the squirrels hid their young.

But there lived a bear in the woods, who scared George, so he did not dare to go far into the woods alone. The bear was very large and fierce with long, heavy hair, and sharp teeth. His claws were stout and curved, so he could easily climb a tree.

One day George's father and mother went away and left him to take care of the baby, and to boil the kettle for supper. George played with the baby until it was pretty near dark, then made a blazing fire and hung the kettle on to boil the water for tea.

The baby was now asleep, so George took a book to read. He sat reading a few minutes when suddenly he heard a heavy shuffling sound, so he looked up from the book and saw a bear standing in the open doorway.

What could he do? He had no gun, no club. Nobody was near to help him. In a moment the bear would seize the baby in his huge paws.

The bear was now in the room shuffling towards the cradle. George seized the kettle of boiling water and rushed upon the bear, who turned his angry head towards George, and received a shower of scalding water in his eyes, nose, ears and mouth.

A groan of rage and pain burst from the furious beast. But, blinded by the hot water, he turned away from the cradle and almost fell out of the door. George rushed to close it, pushed the great bolt in its place, and then fell, weak and fainting, on the floor.

When George's father and mother came home they called him a brave boy. "You saved your brother's life, George," they said, "you were a hero."

BERTHA WENMAN (Age 12).
Percival, Sask.

WOLFE TAKES QUEBEC (A Prize Story)

On the 13th of September, in the year of 1759, Wolfe, one of the leaders of the British army, went to take Quebec. It was hard for Wolfe's army to take the city, for all the time it seemed as if they were shooting at the great rocks down the side of the hill, while Montcalm's army were destroying the British fleet. It was now getting near winter and Quebec was not yet taken.

One night Wolfe and his army started to climb the steep hill, Wolfe leading the way. Early in the morning they were on the plain against the city. At daybreak the French found themselves surrounded by the British army, and, after a few hours' hot fighting, Quebec was won. Wolfe was shot through the breast, and when he was told that Quebec was won, he died, saying, "Thank God, I have done my duty."

DORIS CHANDLER (Age 8).
Desford, Man.

New Hose Free

Send for six pairs of warm Cashmere Holeproof Hose. Six pairs are guaranteed to wear six months. If any wear, tear or break a thread in six months, you get new hose Free! Six guarantee coupons with every six pairs.

More than a million people in the United States and Canada now buy their hose from us in this way. They save all the darning they formerly had to do. They never wear darned hose now. Their hose are soft and warm, but not of excessive weight. They save money, too, for twelve pairs a year keep their hose whole forever. Six pairs of medium grade for men cost but \$2 (33½¢ a pair). Six pairs of fine grade for men cost \$3 (50¢ a pair). Six pairs for women cost \$3. Three pairs of children's Holeproof Stockings, guaranteed three months, cost \$1.

Think What It Means!

Think what such hose—at the price of common hose—save in time, trouble and money. Forget the darning. Forget hurtful darned places that make the feet sore. Forget the whole question of hosiery by simply buying two boxes a year!

Our 13th Year

We have been selling fine hose in this manner for the past thirteen years. In that short time we have come to be the largest house of our kind in existence. Our success is due solely to making the hose that the most people seem to prefer. The same people buy them again and again because of their wonderful quality. In all our experience 95% of our output has outlasted the six months' guarantee. That amounts to 24,700,000 pairs.



"Wear Holeproof Hose and End the Mend"

Our \$60,000 Inspection

insures this quality in every stitch. We pay that amount in salaries to inspectors yearly. They examine each pair twice over, carefully, to see that it lacks every possible flaw. We do this to protect ourselves as well as to insure the wear to our customers. There is no better way that we know to make hosiery, and there are no better hose to be had. Don't you think that our million customers prove it?

The figures above refer to our business in both Canada and the United States.

Send the Coupon

Send today for six pairs of these hose to try. See what they save. Note the comfort they give. Send the money in any convenient way. Mark the grade, size and colors plainly. Send the coupon below, or a post card or letter. Do it right now, while you're thinking about it. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the wear.

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228 Bond Street, London, Canada

Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd. (417)
228 Bond Street, London, Can.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for

..... (state whether for men, women or children). Size..... Color.....

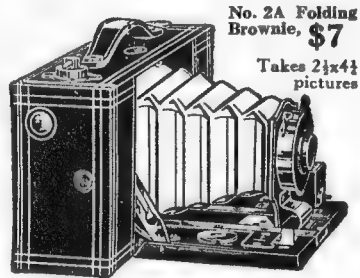
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Street.....

City..... Province.....

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Wonderfully capable little cameras are the Brownies—combining extreme simplicity, low price and efficiency to a remarkable degree.

Work like the Kodak—made in Kodak factories—by Kodak workmen—to Kodak standards of quality.

Use Kodak film cartridge—daylight loading and unloading of course—no dark room for any of the work.

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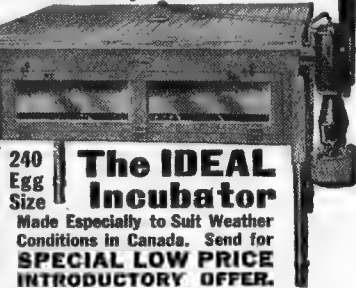
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which tells all about IDEAL Incubators, how well they are made, how nicely finished, why our prices are low and why they will give better satisfaction than any other incubator. Write for booklet today. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints that are valuable.

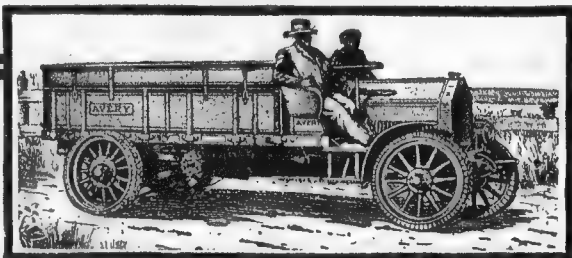
When writing for free book be good enough to mention whether interested in 60, 120, 175, 240 or 360-egg incubator, and I'll quote you special low price for that size machine. This will not obligate you in any way, but will help me distribute this valuable book among those interested and not curiosity seekers.

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Made Especially to Suit Weather Conditions in Canada. Send for SPECIAL LOW PRICE INTRODUCTORY OFFER.



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That's what one Avery Farm Truck owner writes about the work his Truck is doing. Others are having similar results. No wonder men are selling their horses and getting Avery Farm Trucks to do their hauling and other work. Just think what an Avery Farm Truck does. It hauls 3 tons on its own bed and will also pull a loaded wagon behind. Travels at speeds of from 2 to 12 miles per hour.

Avery Trucks are being used for hauling grain, hogs, sheep, lumber, coal, sand, gravel, crushed rock, milk and cream, fruit and vegetables, flour and other farm and manufactured products. They are money and time savers.

Have special cast steel rim wheels designed particularly for hauling on country roads. No tire expense as with rubber tires.

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Learn about hauling with an Avery Truck. Tell us what you have to haul, how far, how many horses you use, and find out if an Avery Farm Truck will not do your hauling cheaper and quicker. Write for Avery Truck Book, with hauling facts. It's free. Address:

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"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

Exterminates Gophers

"GOPHERCIDE" is a new poison, of which strychnine is the base. Our chemists have produced it, after months of experimenting, expressly to meet the needs of the Western Farmers, of whose crops the gophers have taken such heavy toll.

"GOPHERCIDE" has all the killing qualities of strychnine, and is far superior for these reasons:

"GOPHERCIDE" dissolves quickly and completely in warm water. Neither acids nor vinegar are necessary in its preparation. One 50c. package makes a half-gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers.

EVERY particle of grain soaked in "Gophercide" solution is evenly saturated and thoroughly poisoned.

BECAUSE "Gophercide" penetrates so completely, the grain retains the poison indefinitely even when exposed to the weather at the gopher holes. This point is most important.

IN "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste of strychnine has been overcome, so that the gophers eat it readily, and die almost instantly.

"GOPHERCIDE" has been thoroughly tested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and has proved easier to handle and more effective than any other preparation.

GET a package of "Gophercide" and see for yourself how easy it is to prepare the poisoned wheat and destroy the pests. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Western branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 13

Fort William. The Milling Company had placed some of their own grain in the car, which we find, upon investigating, they have been doing with a great many.

We complained to the Grain Commissioners and the inspector was sent to investigate the case. He found the Milling Company were at fault and advised the president of the Company to settle with us. We could legally have charged 1 cent per bushel per day for the time the car was held by the Milling Company's elevator, also the demurrage which in all would have amounted to over \$100.00. We told them that upon receipt of \$100.00 we would settle with them, which they paid.

I should like very much, if you see fit, that you publish this letter in The Guide, as it may be of some benefit to the farmers who, in the future, will have to deal with country elevators.

Wishing you success,

R. M. OLDROYD,

President Hill Spring Union,

United Farmers of Alberta.

Cardston, Alta.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Editor, Guide:—In your valuable paper, which is truly a "Farmers' Paper," we notice and appreciate the way you are fighting for the farmer and against the huge monopolies which are gobbling up their hard earned money. Kindly allow me space to show you where some of our money goes to that ought to be used for the necessities of life, paying honest debts, etc.

We shipped a car of oats to Fort William, 1829 bushels, on which we have to pay \$111.93 freight, or about 22 per cent. of the gross value. It may not have gone farther than Winnipeg, as it was inspected there and we have no advice of it going farther. Then our poor hardworked but honest grain men charge us the modest sum of \$43.86, which is over 11 per cent. on the amount after freight is paid. Now, Sir and readers, is it necessary to explain to any sane person why the farmer cannot meet his obligations? After paying Jack Frost, the railway company and the grain men, how much have they left to circulate in the necessary channels that would naturally benefit the whole country? We are not men of leisure, nor looking for anything for nothing, but we would like to see something for our hard work and have the privilege of handling it ourselves, but these huge monopolies say we are not capable and our government apparently says "hear, hear."

Would not our "Live" Immigration policy, which we hear so much about, be much more alive if they would assist the immigrant who has come to this country instead of assisting these huge corporations to crush his very life out?
FARMER.

THE CEMETERY TRUST

Editor, Guide:—I have just read the article on the front page headed "Robbing the Dead." Now you might explain all about the corrupt cemetery trust without bringing in the church, or "the good people" as you call them. Now it doesn't indicate just because a corrupt combine own and operate a cemetery that they are in any way connected with the church. It looks to me very forcibly that you are slurring the church people, which doesn't speak very highly for your paper. It is a matter of fact that there are a number of corrupt people that try to crawl into the church and associate with church people to cover up their rottenness. The way that you have put your article here it indicates that anyone that sits in the front pew of a church or belongs to church, belongs to a cemetery trust or something equally as bad. Now while I have no time for the cemetery trust or coffin trust, I absolutely believe that if the truth was found out they are as honorable as the Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide.

J. E. WALLACE.

Leduc, Alta.

Note.—If our correspondent will read again carefully the article he refers to he will see that he has misinterpreted it entirely. We made no reflection whatever against the church. If he derives any particular satisfaction in signing his name to such an epistle as the above, we are content.—Editor.

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THE PEERLESS

Braced Like a Steel Bridge

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.



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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

POULTRY BREEDERS

Just a testimonial letter to let you know what a classified ad. in The Guide has done.

"I may say that I have received quite a lot of inquiries for poultry through my ad. in The Guide this year. I advertised last year in The Guide and also another paper and I am perfectly safe in saying that for every inquiry I received through the ad. I had in other papers I had five through ad. in The Guide. I sold practically all my poultry through ad. in The Guide last year. I found it paid me to advertise in The Guide last year, hence my ad. in The Guide this year.

"Yours truly,

"Wm. S. Muir.

"Saltcoats, Sask., Jan. 28, 1913.

You can be equally as successful. A trial will convince you.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

MIXED FARMING TO STOP MEAT FAMINE

Calgary, Alta., Mar. 3.—In an interview in which he was asked to give his views of increased cost of meat to the consumer, Pat Burns, the well known packer, says:

"I stated publicly three or four years ago that there would be a beef famine in Western Canada. I then said repeatedly that unless farmers went more into mixed farming that the inevitable would follow. It needed no prophet to foresee this, but my warning was unheeded. And here today we are face to face with a position of affairs which, viewed in any light, is a serious one, indeed. In all my long experience of the trade, meat today is at a higher price than I have ever known it.

"The whole situation has been created by farmers themselves in making wheat growing the alpha and omega of their existence. It has been wheat! wheat! wheat! nothing but wheat, and unless farmers adopt a different policy the situation will become worse instead of better as time goes on.

Butchering Doesn't Pay

Although prices are at a high point just now, and indeed will probably remain so until next fall, Mr. Burns contends that butchers are hardly paying their way, even those in a large way of business.

"See here," he said. "I am offering seven and a quarter cents live weight for steers. When the meat is dressed the first cost at this price works out at twelve and a half to thirteen cents per pound. That is to say this represents the price to me before I make a fraction of profit, and if the public are making a big outcry about the increase in price you can assure them from me that it is not the butcher that is piling on the agony."

"Then the cause of the increase in prices is a shortage in the actual supply of live stock?" the interviewer suggested.

"Precisely so," said Mr. Burns. "Cattle are scarce."

Managers Fix Prices

"But who regulates the retail price?" the cattle king was asked.

"The managers of our stores have practically a free hand in the matter. They have to make good at the whole-

sale price at which the meat is invoiced. They must make a reasonable profit on this price to pay all expenses of their store, including wages."

"Have you any idea of what your managers charge?" asked the reporter.

"Round steak 20 cents, roasts 20 to 25 cents, boiling beef 10 to 12½ cents. Mutton, stew 10 cents, shoulders 18 to 20 cents, legs and joints 20 to 25 cents.

These were the prices conveyed over the 'phone. "Of course, you understand," said Mr. Burns, "that the whole carcass is invoiced at the whole-sale price and there is a lot of waste with each animal even after being dressed. For instance there may probably be 10 per cent. of bone."

"Notwithstanding the increase in prices," said Mr. Burns, "meat of equal quality is cheaper in Calgary than in any other part of Canada. In Toronto, for instance, the price of tenderloin and best roasts is 34 cents per pound, and round steak 25 cents.

The Profit Makers

"But at these prices," objected the interviewer, "someone must be making a handsome profit; if it is not the butcher, who is it?"

"It is the breeder of the cattle," said Mr. Burns. "They can make from \$100 to \$115 a head on their steers. Come over with me to the stockyards and I will show you some of these cattle.

"Here are some Herefords," said Mr. Burns, and the interviewer walked the plank between a fine herd of cattle. "Every one of those animals is worth, as they stand, \$100. The rancher is the man who is simply coining money at the present selling prices.

"You are a big rancher yourself," naively suggested the scribe.

"Oh, yes, we have lots of cattle, and in common with other ranchers, are making piles of money. Anyone can make money at the present price of cattle. Every man in Canada is doing the same thing in the stock business. If the actual market price of that steer yonder is \$100, it is not for me to say that a similar animal coming from our own ranch is only worth \$80. It is a question of market value and the high market value has been solely created by the neglect of mixed farming."

"When are prices going to come down?" he was asked.

"There is no likelihood of this until July or August," replied Mr. Burns, "and before then, with the present shortage before us, prices may go very much higher."

Mr. Burns' solution of the problem is just on line with the predominant note that pervaded the whole of the Dry Farming congress at Lethbridge, and what has over and over again been reiterated by our best authorities; and until this aspect of the situation is realized and grappled with high prices are bound to rule.

Co-operative Banks for Canada

Continued from Page 11

ed number of other banks, joint stock banks and branches. In Germany the rest of the banking of the country is also done through co-operative banks. In Great Britain there are 116 banks and some 6,935 branches. Co-operative banking has not taken the hold in Great Britain that it has in the other countries; co-operation in that country has taken the form of co-operation in distribution, but chiefly the reason is that it is in a younger period of development in Great Britain than in other parts of Europe; it only took root there in the nineties, between 1885 and 1900, whereas in Austria, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, and France these co-operative banks have been in actual operation and meeting with unqualified success since 1862. There are at present in Belgium 500 such banks, in France 3,000 such banks or about double the number of branches of other banks. In Austria there are no less than 6,000 separate and co-operative banks, and in Germany between 16,000 and 20,000 separate and co-operative banks doing business. The loans made in 1909 in Germany actually amounted to \$4,888,000,000 or about five times the total amount of all the banking done by all the banks of this country; so I did not overstate the case when I said that what I had to propose



"One of the greatest mechanical geniuses of all times"—a world-famed maker of a high priced car so refers to Henry Ford—whose great accomplishment is the Ford car. You'll want the mechanically perfect Ford this season—and to avoid disappointment you should get it now.

"Everybody is driving a Ford"—more than 200,000 in service. New prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—town car \$1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ontario, Canada.

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to the House was not something in the experimental stage, but was something that had grown to enormous proportions, that had been tried in the furnace and had proven pure, that had been weighed and had never been found wanting. Because I have read on the best of authority, uncontradicted, that the amount of losses suffered by co-operative banks in all the countries of Europe and in this country has been so small as to be utterly negligible. In this country there has been no loss at all. In Germany, the losses are less than one-half of one-tenth of one per cent. Indeed, in all the works on the subject it is noticeable that the authors do not pay the slightest attention to losses. The whole principle of co-operation is such as to shield the banks against loss and when to that is added the additional rampart of geographical limitation the chance of loss is practically nil, so that the success of these banks is phenomenal and what can be said against them, read from their history, is a negligible quantity.

United States Investigation

I want to refer for a moment to what has been done in the republic to the south of us, a country whose agricultural and industrial conditions, and the genius of whose people are more akin to our own, a country which reproduces the conditions which obtain in Canada. In the United States of America President Taft two years ago instructed Commissioner Myron T. Herriek to collect information as to what had been accomplished by co-operative credit banking in the older lands. He collected information as to the variety of conditions obtaining in the United States and consequently as to the applicability of the banking system as it is developed in Europe to the United States of America.

As a result of this report, which is a most useful and instructive document and which, with deference, I submit every member of Parliament should read, ex-President Taft of the United States, a man who I am sure none of us will regard as a dreamy enthusiast, who does not suffer from the reputation of being over-progressive, who is not a lover by any means of innovation, takes the responsibility of urging in the strongest terms the immediate enactment of a law uniform throughout all the States of the American Union, providing for the incorporation of agricultural banks. As a result of that report he goes further. He takes the responsibility of advocating the immediate introduction into the United States of a still more startling reform, namely, what are known as the Land-schaften banks of Germany. To that feature of his report I shall come later on. As the result of that investigation ex-President Taft comes to the conclusion that, notwithstanding that in the United States, as in this country, there exists not the same fixity of social conditions, there does not exist the same permanency of domestic relations, the same permanency of neighborhood; there does not exist the same fixity of values of real estate—notwithstanding this the elasticity of these banks, he says, is such that they adapt themselves with equal success to the conditions of one country as to those of another, and they could be made just as successful in the United States as in any country of Europe.

Inquiry in 1906-7

The agriculturists and laboring people of Canada have been besieging this House for the last ten years in favor of co-operative banking. When the matter was first broached, a special investigation was instituted by this Parliament, and in the months of December, 1906, and January, 1907, a committee took evidence with a view to ascertaining whether or not the principle of the Reiffeisen banks, of Germany, and the Schultz system, of Austria, could be imported into Canada to the advantage of the poorer people and of the farmers as well. That committee took evidence extending over several months, and it is embodied in the Journals of the House, in Journal 42 of 1906-7. The effect of that evidence is so clear, so broad, and so plain that he who runs may read. No evidence was given that for a moment threw any doubt upon the applicability and advantages of the Reiffeisen banks to this country. There was some opposition, but no fair-minded man, I ven-

ture to say, can read the evidence and feel that there was a single shadow of an argument against their applicability to Canada. So unanimous was the really valid testimony of the witnesses before that committee, that the committee reported without hesitation in favor of the Bill that was then before the House, and that Bill went further than merely providing for the establishment of co-operative banks. It provided machinery for the establishment of co-operative institutions for distribution and production. However, objection on constitutional lines was afterwards raised to these features of the Bill; they were eliminated, and another Bill was introduced and passed this House. Unfortunately it was defeated in the Upper Chamber, so that today we stand where we did ten years ago. I say to the discredit of Parliament we have provided as yet no machinery whatever of a uniform character, which is the first essential, to give the people of this country the advantages of co-operative banking as it obtains in almost every civilized country on the face of the globe. I should have said a few moments ago, that not only has it done great service in all the countries of Europe, but the last year in Japan alone I believe, some five hundred banks were organized. The system has been introduced in India: it is doing remarkable service there. The testimony to the work which it is doing is just as unanimous from one country as from another. Surely if the British committee looked into this matter with great care and thoroughness, if they and Lord Curzon, who acted upon it, were not afraid to entrust the custody of the people's money under the co-operative system to the Bengalees of India, surely this Parliament should not hesitate to entrust the same machinery to the hands of the plain people of Canada.

After quoting W. H. Wolfe and other well-known authorities to show the good results of co-operative banking in Europe, Mr. McGeigh continued:

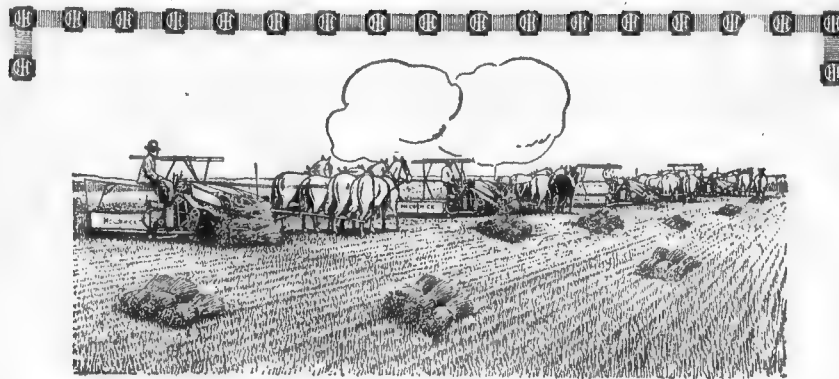
I do not need to add testimony to testimony. As far as establishing the actual results obtained in various countries goes, I think I have succeeded and I shall conclude by a reference to the results obtained in our own country. I call the attention of the House to what has been going on in Canada even since that investigation of 1906, and I will ask the House to compare the results that have actually been achieved with the dangers foreboded by certain hon. members of this House when the matter was under discussion before. At the time this matter was investigated by this House there were only some four or six credit banks in actual operation in Canada and the largest of these credit banks had a very limited capital of \$44,957.15. That was the extent that this movement had reached in the province of Quebec which was the pioneer province in Canada in regard to this matter. What is the condition of affairs today? At the present time, without any law enacted by the Dominion Parliament, but operating only under the authority of a statute passed by the Province of Quebec, there are in that province no less than one hundred and five co-operative banks actually doing business; and there are outside that province, operating under the authority of no statute at all, at the present time, six co-operative penny banks.

But the crying need of those who have the progress of this movement most at heart is for a uniform banking law, such as this House has undoubtedly the power to pass; a uniform banking law applicable to all the provinces providing clear, plain, and simple machinery for the incorporation of these banks in each and every province of Canada. At the present time those doing business in Quebec are under the statutes of that province and those doing business in Ontario are utterly without the protection or legis of any statute whatever.

Co-operative Banks in Quebec

In the Province of Quebec, the first of these banks organized was in Levis, which is a town of about 7,000 people. The operation of these banks in the province of Quebec is for the most part confined to single parishes. The bank at Levis has a share basis of five dollars per share, and there have been paid in in shares since its organization \$144,881.29. These shares are withdrawable

Continued on Page 34



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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 1, 1913)

Wheat—Disappointing cables from Liverpool and weaker American markets during the closing days of the week resulted in the local market losing all ground gained earlier in the week and Saturday's close unchanged from last letter. Cash wheat is, however, selling for better money, the demand being good for the better qualities. Trade was fair during the early part of the week, but later turned spasmodic and featureless. General news that might prove affecting was unchanged in character. The undertone continues fairly firm. Receipts are light in comparison with last year's records, but heavier than last week.

Oats—After taking a bulge of a quarter of a cent, they reacted and broke five-eighths from the high point gained earlier in the week. Demand is fairly good. Trade is light and receipts not nearly as heavy as a year ago.

Barley—Barley closed today with No. 3 C.W. selling three-quarters of a cent lower than last Saturday. The few buyers are making trade very light. Americans report barley over a full cent lower on most grades.

Flax—Flax continues downward and the close saw the market two cents lower again for the week. Receipts remain as heavy and the trade is fair.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
Feb. 25	88½	89½	...
Feb. 26	88½	89½	...
Feb. 27	88½	89½	...
Feb. 28	88½	89½	...
Mar. 1	88½	89½	...
Mar. 3	87½	88½	85

Oats—	May	July	Oct.
Feb. 25	86	86½	...
Feb. 26	86	86½	...
Feb. 27	86	86½	...
Feb. 28	86	86½	...
Mar. 1	85½	86½	...
Mar. 3	85½	86½	...

Flax—	May	July	Oct.
Feb. 25	114½	115½	...
Feb. 26	114½	115½	...
Feb. 27	114½	115½	...
Feb. 28	114½	115½	...
Mar. 1	113½	114½	...
Mar. 3	112½	113½	...

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 28)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 25 cars	\$0.87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive	87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 35 cars	87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car barley mixed	85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	86½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car poor	86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars choice	84½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars elevator	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 250 bu., to arrive	87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu., to arrive	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., choice to ar.	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car dockage	88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car barley mixed	85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars elevator	84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car sample bin burnt	83
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car bin burnt	84
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	83
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	82½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	83
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	83½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	83½

No. 3 wheat, 1 car frost	81½
No. 3 wheat, part car frost	81½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	82½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	82
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	81½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	73
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	82½
Rejected wheat, 3 cars, frost	80½
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	75
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	73
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	80
Rejected wheat, 1 car	82½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	76½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	83
Rejected wheat, part car, frost	77½
No grade wheat, 1 car	78½
No grade wheat, 1 car	71
No grade wheat, 1 car	70½
No grade wheat, 1 car	84½
No grade wheat, 1 car	76½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	83½
No grade wheat, 2 cars, snow	82
No grade wheat, 1 car	83½
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars, Willmar	88½
No. 2 durum wheat, part car	88
No grade durum wheat, 1 car	80
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars	90
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, to arrive	90
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	88½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	88½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	88
Screenings, 1 car	10.00
Screenings, 1 car	8.50
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	44½
No. 4 corn, 2 cars	43
No. 4 corn, 5 cars	43½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	45
No. 3 corn, 3 cars	44
No. 3 corn, 1 car, Willmar	45
No. 3 white corn, 1 car	45
No. 4 white oats, 7 cars	30½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	30
No. 3 oats, 1 car	29½
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	30½
No. 3 white oats, part car	31
No. 3 oats, 1 car	29
Sample oats, 1 car to arrive	31
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	44
No. 2 feed barley, 8 cars	48
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	46
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	46½
Sample barley, 2 cars	44
Sample barley, 1 car	46
No grade barley, 1 car	43
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	45
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	47
Sample barley, 2 cars	45½
Sample barley, 1 car	46½
Sample barley, 2 cars	47
No. 4 barley, 1 car	50
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	48
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	47½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	51

No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	50
Sample barley, 1 car	48
No. 4 barley, 1 car	54
Sample barley, 1 car	51
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49
Sample barley, 1 car	48
No grade barley, 1 car	42
No grade barley, 1 car	45
No grade barley, 1 car	51
Sample barley, 1 car	54
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu., to arrive	1.28
No. 1 flax, 1 car, in bond	1.08
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.28
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.28
No. 1 flax, 273 bu. in store	1.28
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.29
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.29
No grade flax, part car	1.08
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.28
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu., to arrive	1.28

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

(Fort William, Feb. 28, 1913)

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard	74,258.20	3,660.10
1 Nor.	1,211,985.30	462,056.10
2 Nor.	3,320,442.20	1,707,595.50
3 Nor.	2,512,262.30	2,606,195.00
No. 4	724,754.10	2,342,341.30
Others	5,123,810.50	1,318,799.20
This week	12,967,515.40	
Last week	12,939,024.00	
Increase	28,491.40	

* Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only) 7,397,421 bushels, not being included in above.

Barley—	1913	1912
3 C.W.	878,268.45	1 NW.C. 2,256,199.02
4 C.W.	496,609.44	2 C.W. 693,951.43
Rej.	174,027.44	3 C.W. 139,148.23
Feed	185,060.02	Others 16,002.55
Others	230,518.18	
This week	1,964,485.09	This week 3,105,302.11
Last week	1,882,915.35	Last week 2,976,038.24
Increase	81,569.74	Increase 129,263.87

* Amount of barley in vessels (completed cargoes only) 412,581 bushels, not being included in above.

* Amount of flaxseed in vessels (completed cargoes only) 1,221,375 bushels, not being included in above.

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913	392,308	218,981	30,553	59,815
1912	377,259	251,548	10,458	84,759

* Rail 661,428 bushels, lake 240,780 bushels.

Oats—	1913	1912
1 C.W.	85,901.15	88,491.00
2 C.W.	1,357,211.10	764,422.21
3 C.W.	384,386.10	355,962.14
Ex. 1 Fd.	529,543.04	824,401.27
Others	2,320,820.31	839,981.07
This week	4,027,863.02	This week 3,700,026.05
Last week	4,529,290.20	Last week 3,575,322.21
Increase	98,572.16	Increase 124,703.18

* Amount of oats in vessels (completed cargoes only) 438,511 bushels, not being included in above.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, March 1.—Cash oats closed as follows:

No. 3 white oats	30½	31
To arrive	30	30
No. 3 oats	28½	29½
Barley	42	55

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, February 28, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.85½	\$0.87
2 Nor. wheat	82½	85
3 Nor. wheat	79½	83
No grade		71-84
3 White oats	30½	30½
Barley	39-46	42-55
Flax No. 1	1.09½	1.28½

Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	88½	87½
July wheat	88½	89

Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
	\$6.75	\$9.00
Hogs, top	8.25	9.00
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	7.90

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Last week's receipts amounted to 576 cattle, 16 calves and 2644 hogs. The figures for the previous week were 642 cattle, 30 calves and 2909 hogs. For the corresponding week last year the numbers were 691 cattle, 1626 hogs and 497 sheep.

Cattle

Last week's supply was light, falling below the moderate receipts of the previous week. The bulk of the cattle on sale were of medium and common grades, although there was a decided improvement in the quality at the end of the week. No real choice steers were in sight and even if they were it is doubtful whether they would have touched the 7 cent mark. A few very good steers sold at \$6.75, which was the top figure for the week's cash sales, although there were a couple loads on hand which were contracted for a month ago at \$7.10. The bulk of the best butcher stuff sold from \$6.00 to \$6.50, with the fair quality worth \$5.50 to \$6.00. Stockers and feeders were not very plentiful, those which arrived being disposed at around \$4.75 to \$5.25 for the best grade.

Bulls are in a little better demand, especially those desirable for breeding purposes. The general outlook of the cattle market does not warrant better prices. Choice veals are worth \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Hogs

The supply of hogs keeps rather heavy, although last week's total of 2644 fell about 300 short of the previous week. The \$8.25 basis is still in force, with the usual dockage on roughs and stags and light stuff.

Sheep and Lambs

No sheep and lambs showed up for sale on last week's market. The former quotations held good, up to 7 cents for choice lambs and best killing sheep worth about \$5.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Fancy dairy is firm at 29 cents. There is plenty of demand for top quality, more than can be filled. No. 1 dairy in winter 23-24 cents, and good round lots 21 cents. On No. 2 grade local dealers predict a decline, and will not quote higher than 20 cents. There are 100,000 pounds of No. 2 stored in Winnipeg, they say, and before this is all unloaded on the market the chances are the price on this grade will come down.

Eggs

Strictly new laid are worth 25 to 24 cents, and the held or packed variety 17 to 18 cents. These prices are considered very low for this season and still lower prices are not to be expected. The tendency is to firm up a trifle, as the season is cold and backward down South, and no stocks can accumulate under present conditions.

Potatoes

Potatoes are still featureless. What little fag-end of trade is being done is on the same basis of 35 cents per bushel in car lots.

Milk and Cream

One sign of spring is the one-cent drop in quotations on sweet and sour cream, their prices standing now at 36 and 31 cents, respectively, per pound of butter fat. Before the month is over another cent will probably be clipped off.

Dressed Poultry

The advance in dressed poultry prices is maintained and the demand keeps greater than the supply. Prices can hardly go higher, however, for poultry can be brought into Winnipeg from distant points for the same rate as dealers are quoting to the country.

Dressed Meats

There is little change in dressed meat prices, but there is a scarcity of the best quality in the shipments from the country. Some butchers find it hard to get beef carcasses of the best quality and look for a slight advance in this line. Top quality beef carcasses fetches 11½ cents, with hind quarters 15 cents and fronts 9½. Dressed hogs are worth 11½ cents, veal 12½ cents and mutton 12 cents. Frozen meats are a cent less than these fresh meat prices.

Hay

An advance of \$2.00 a ton is noted on various grades of wild hay. No. 1 Red Top is worth up to \$13.00 and No. 1 Upland up to \$12.00, but Timothy is level at last week's figures, \$18.00-\$19.00.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

(Week Ending Feb. 28, 1913)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	12,967,515	4,627,863	1,964,485
Montreal	826,954	1,639,202	51,212
Victoria Harbor	377,000	482,000	185,000
Totals	15,647,270	8,505,208	2,621,717
In vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	7,804,281	510,284	412,581
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,326,115	236,000	134,000

Total this week 24,777,666 9,301,492 3,168,298
Total last week 24,390,241 8,863,852 2,839,601
Total last year including float 25,536,822 5,660,837 1,472,251

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from February 25 to March 3 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.
Feb. 25	85½	89½	79½	75	69½	64	54½	33½	30½	32	31	28	47½	45½	40	39	111½	108½	97	...
26	85½	89½	80	75½	70½	64½	54½	33½	30½	32	31	28	47	45½	40	39	110½	107½	97	...
27	85½	89½	79½	75	70½	64½	54½	33½	30½	32	31	28	46½	45½	40	39	109½	106½	96	...
28	85½	89½	79½	75½	70½	64½	54½	33½	30½	32	31	28	46½	45	40	39	109½	106½	96	...
Mar. 1	85½	89½	79½	75½	70½	64½	54½	33½	30½	31½	30½	27½	46½	45	40	39	110	107	96	...
3	84½	88	78½	74	70	64	54½	32½	29½	31	30½	27	46½	45	40	39	109½	106½	96	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

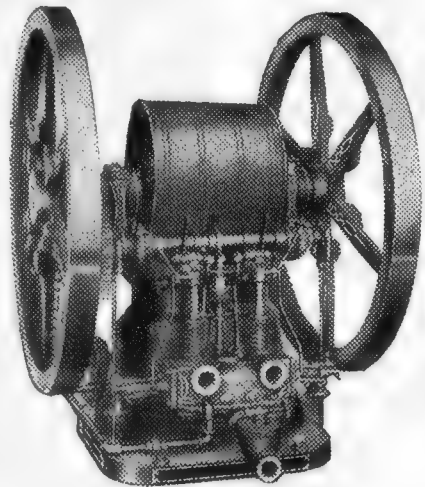
CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MARCH 3

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	84½	85½	97½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	29c	29c	33c
No. 2 Nor.	82½	82½	94½	Choice butcher steers and	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.25-6.50	No. 1 dairy	23c-24c	23c-24c	30c
No. 3 Nor.	78½	79	90	heifers	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	Good round lots	21c	21c	27c
No. 4 Nor.	74½	74	82	Fair to good butcher	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5 Nor.	70	69½	70	steers and heifers	5.00-6.00	5.50-5.75	4.50-5.00	Strictly new laid	23c-24c	24c	25c
No. 6 Nor.	64	64	60	Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.25	3.75-4.25	Held stock or packed	17c-18c	17c-18c	22c
Feed	54½	54½	55	Medium cows	5.00-5.50	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	Potatoes	35c	35c	90c
Cash Oats				Common cows	5.50-6.00	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	32½	33	41	Best bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.25-3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. but-	38c	37c	40c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.25	ter fat)			
No. 3	46½	47½	60½	Choice veal calves	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	Cream for butter-making			
Cash Flax				Heavy calves				purposes (per lb. butter			
No. 1 N.W.	109½	112	182½	Best milkers and spring-	\$65-\$75	\$65-\$70	\$45-\$60	fat)	31c	32c	35c
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
May	87½	88½	101½	ers (each)				Dressed Poultry			
July	88½	89½	102½	Hogs				Chickens	17c	17c	20c
Oat Futures				Choice hogs	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$7.25	Fowl	15c	15c	16c
May	35½	36	43½	Heavy sows	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$6.25	Geese	17c	17c	18c
July	36½	37	45½	Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.25	Ducks	17c	17c	18c-2
								Turkeys	20c	20c	22c-2
				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$13.00	\$11-\$12	\$7
May	112½	115½	182½	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Upland	\$12.00	\$ 9-\$11	\$6
July	112½	116½	182½					No. 1 Timothy	\$18-\$19	\$18-\$19	\$12

When You Have an Engine to Buy, Remember This

It
Burns
Coal
Oil

Which is one
half the price of
Gasoline



The Master Workman

It
Developes
More
Power

Gallon for gal-
lon than gaso-
line burning en-
gines

Made in sizes from 6 to 25 horse power.

This engine is not an experiment; the manufacturers have devoted years to perfecting this kerosene burning engine, and are now ready to place it on the Canadian market, guaranteeing it to do all claimed. These engines have been in use in the United States for several years, where they have given the greatest of satisfaction.

EVERY ENGINE IS THOROUGHLY
TESTED BEFORE BEING SHIPPED

Write at once for completely illustrated Catalogue G

HENRY RUSTAD

325 WILLIAM AVENUE :: :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

328 Grain Exchange :: WINNIPEG :: Manitoba

You want results. We get them for you. Write for market quotations. Send samples and ask for values.

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "FORT WILLIAM"

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 7

if any attempt was made to "gag" the committee, a vote would be prevented by talking the clause out.

R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, who made a speech of over three hours' duration in the House this week, caused considerable amusement by suggesting that speeches in the committee should be limited to five minutes. Major Sam Sharpe, the leader of Conservative insurgency, protested vigorously against any such proposal and after some discussion it was dropped.

Directors Must Be Canadians

The minister of finance, in explanation of a clause to regulate the formation of new banks told the committee that it was designed to prevent the paying out of commissions before the banks open. A statement of organization expenses must be submitted to the treasury board when application is made for a certificate. Prior to the time of the issue of the certificate, the organizers will not be permitted to pay out anything except for clerical and legal expenses.

The opinion was expressed by Mr. Turriff that in the event of a bank failing to organize the loss should be borne by the promoters and not by the shareholders. Mr. White said that it would not be advisable to make the law too drastic.

Major Sharpe moved an amendment providing that the majority of the directors of a bank should be domiciled in Canada. It was observed that four of the directors of the Weyburn Bank live in the United States, while all of the directors of the British North America Bank reside in England. The amendment

was adopted. This concluded the consideration of the bill for the week. It will be under discussion again on Wednesday next, when a number of more important amendments will probably be submitted and the first of the expert evidence heard.

Hudson Bay Railway

That a comparatively small portion of the appropriation for the Hudson Bay Railway voted last year has so far been spent was made clear by an answer given by Hon. Frank Cochrane in the House on Wednesday, to a number of questions submitted by Mr. Martin, of Regina. Mr. Martin wanted to know if the government has yet decided upon Churchill or Nelson as the terminus of the railway. The Minister's reply to this question was "Nelson, unless upon completion of the surveys and inspection it might be thought advisable to decide otherwise." In reply to another question, the Minister said that of the money appropriated by Parliament at the last session, \$156,430 had been paid out in connection with surveys; \$354,830 for construction work; \$108,000 for work done at Le Pas Bridge, and \$195,343 for supplies, including rails in connection with construction work. It will be seen, therefore, that of the \$2,000,000 voted approximately \$800,000 has been spent, the figures indicating that construction of the railway has not been as rapid as anticipated eighteen months ago when the promise was made that the line would be completed in four years. The Minister did not give any explanation as to the slowness of the progress made. This will no doubt come in connection with the vote for this year and it would perhaps be only fair to withhold comment until that statement is made.

People Have No Voice

At an early hour this morning the second reading of the Borden naval bill was accomplished, the motion being adopted on a vote of 114 to 84, a government majority of 30, or two less than the majority when the original resolution was voted on. Before the vote was taken a couple of amendments had to be disposed of. One was that of Mr. Guilbault, Nationalist member for Joliette, who wanted a plebescite. He received the support of six of his Nationalist friends and four Liberals: J. G. Turriff, East Assiniboia; Levi Thompson, Qu'Appelle; Robt. Cruise, of Dauphin and Mr. Lapointe, of Montreal. All the other members of the House to the number of 187 were against the plebescite idea. Then Mr. Turriff's amendment, calling for a redistribution bill, was voted on. Col. H. H. McLean, the Imperialistic Liberal, from New Brunswick, voted with the government, but all the other opposition members and four Nationalists recorded their vote in favor of the amendment, which was defeated by a majority of 36. Then the division on the main motion was taken, with the result indicated. Today, consideration of the bill was taken up in the committee stage, but little headway was made and it is quite evident that it is the intention of the Liberals to keep up the fight for some time yet and watch for outside developments which might justify them in making an effort to force an election.

DIRECT LEGISLATION DELEGATION

Winnipeg, Feb. 11—A representative delegation from the Manitoba Direct Legislation League waited upon Premier Roblin in his office at the Legislative Buildings and asked that the principle of Direct Legislation be put to a referendum of the people of Manitoba to see whether or not they were desirous of having it placed upon the statute books. Hon. G. R. Coldwell, minister of education, was present at the interview. The case of the Direct Legislation League was presented by the president, Dr. J. N. Hutchinson, who was supported by W. W. Buchanan, representing the Royal Templars of Temperance; G. F. Chipman, representing the Grain Growers; and A. W. Puttee, representing the Trades and Labor Council.

The Premier and Mr. Coldwell received the delegation very cordially, and after the presentation of the case a general discussion took place on the principle of Direct Legislation. Both ministers expressed themselves as opposed to it as not in keeping with the British system of responsible government. They, however, appreciated the sincerity of those who favored Direct Legislation and were quite prepared to discuss the matter. It was pointed out by Mr. Buchanan that the principle of Direct Legislation was already approved by the government, and was in full force at the present time in the local option legislation. Premier Roblin considered this somewhat different from the general application of the principle. Mr. Coldwell thought that the introduction of this system into the British constitution was very serious and all possible information upon it should be secured before an action was taken. He stated that he had suggested to the Premier the advisability of appointing a commission of constitutional experts to enquire into the whole matter and present a report upon it. Premier Roblin said the suggestion of a commission appealed to him rather favorably, but that he had not reached any decision upon the matter. It was agreed by every one that it was most desirable that all possible information on the subject be secured and as widely disseminated as possible. Without expressing any opinion on the advisability of appointing a commission, Mr. Buchanan assured the Premier that if such a commission were appointed the Direct Legislation League would endeavor to submit a great deal of evidence on the question.

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

Winnipeg, Mar. 3.—A very aggressive educational campaign is being kept up by the Direct Legislation League, and many meetings are being addressed throughout the country by F. J. Dixon on the subject. The following program has been arranged for the month of March: Minto on Monday, March 3; Dunrea, March 4; Ninette, March 5; Rapid City, March 7; Minnedosa, March 8; Foxwarren, March 10; Birtle, March 11; Neepawa, the 12th; Clanwilliam, the 13th; Gladstone, the 14th; Mayfield,

the 17th; Oak River, the 18th; Wellwood, the 19th, and Carberry, the 20th.

All Grain Growers' associations desiring to hear Mr. Dixon speak on this subject should make arrangements as early as possible by writing to the offices of the League, 253 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

A troubled mind is often relieved by maintaining a cheerful demeanour. The effort withdraws its attention from the cause of pain, and the cheerfulness which it promotes in others extends by sympathy to itself.

FORT GEORGE

British Columbia

is the centre of a district where there is more railroad building in progress and projected than in any other area on the American continent.

THE TOWN OF FORT GEORGE lies at the junction of the great waterways of Central British Columbia. It is the industrial and commercial capital of Interior B.C. and is surrounded by an agricultural district of immense possibilities.

Two railroads are now building to Fort George and nine other lines have secured charters to run through this point.

For information of the town and country address

Secretary of the Board
of Trade

Fort George British Columbia

SEED GRAIN

Many farmers are now advertising their seed grain for sale in The Guide. We feel, however, that there are many more who have grain that is good enough for seed.

Read what this advertiser has to say:

"Grain Growers' Guide for ours! Why? Because it broke the spell of that unlucky 13 and we know, for we have reasons, 28 of 'em. Yes sir, 28 replies today to our little Marquis Wheat ad. (and it contained that unlucky number 13 words, with figures inclusive). Fortunately we got a further supply from a neighbor to dispose of, otherwise we would have to ask you to obliterate that ad. We shall always be glad to extend our patronage to our friend the Grain Growers' Guide."

"Ward Bros.
Deepdale, Feb. 5, 1913."

There is a large demand for good seed. The Guide is the best medium to sell it through. Send us your ad. at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec Winnipeg

Our Ottawa Letter

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)
The following letter from our Ottawa Correspondent was unavoidably held over from last week.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The question of over capitalization and melon cutting was again discussed in the House during the early part of the week when the bill to increase the capital stock of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company was given a third reading. As anticipated, W. F. Maclean, of South York, moved his amendment by which it was proposed to send the company to the Railway Commission for authorization of its proposed increase of capitalization. Mr. Maclean on this occasion succeeded in securing the support of all the members of the Opposition who were in the House when the vote was taken, with the exception of Hon. George P. Graham, who declined to record his vote one way or the other because he is a small shareholder in the company. Mr. Bristol, of Centre Toronto, and Mr. Lesperance, the sponsor for the bill, followed Mr. Graham's example, but otherwise all the Conservative members voted against the amendment, which was rejected by a majority of thirty-nine.

Minister Defends Melon-Cutting

Since the matter was disposed of there has been a disposition in some quarters to criticise Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, for the part he took in the debate. In the course of his speech he said: "It is a principle of law that a board of directors may distribute among their shareholders the reserve of the company. The reserve of the company—that is everything in excess of one hundred cents on the dollar, because that provision for one hundred cents on the dollar is to protect the public and the creditors of the company—belongs to shareholders. That is a thought that I desire to give to the House in connection with this so called melon-cutting. Even if stock is issued at a premium of fifteen or twenty per cent., that premium which goes to the reserve, belongs to the shareholders of the company and may be distributed, if the company is a going concern, among the shareholders. The real evil is not so much the issue, in the case of a company of this kind, at par of stock that may be selling at a slight premium, but the real evil is the possibility of watered stock. But that, as I have said, is an evil which may appertain to any industrial company incorporated in Canada today."

Mr. White did not take any stock in the argument that the grain growers of the West were interested in seeing that the increase of \$5,000,000 capital was not granted to the company. He believed that it would result in greater competition in the carrying of the products of Western farms to the markets of the world. He gave as an explanation for the increase in freight rates on the Great Lakes the fact that American bottoms have been so busily engaged in carrying their own grain that they could not engage in this trade and although the Canadian boats did their best and had a prosperous season, there were not as many boats as last year and their rates were higher.

STOCK BREEDERS

Stock breeders do not realize what The Guide can do for them when it comes to making sales from advertisements. Read what these two breeders have to say:

"Grain Growers' Guide,
"Winnipeg, Man."

"This is to say that our ad. in the Classified Page of The Guide has brought us a remarkable amount of business. We cannot begin to supply the demand for pure-bred Yorkshires."

"Yours respectfully,
"C. M. Brownridge and Sons.
"Browning, Sask."

"Gentlemen:
"Replying to your enquiry re results from my advertising in The Guide, I must say that results have been highly satisfactory. I consider The Guide a splendid medium for reaching the better class of farmers in Western Canada."

"Yours,
"Andrew Graham.
"Pomeroy, Man., Jan. 27, 1913."

Now is the time to advertise your stock. All we ask is a trial. You will continue with us we feel sure.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

A State Prisoner

The discussion of the Naval Bill was dropped for a short time on Tuesday and for the whole of the Thursday sitting, because Parliament had entered upon the entirely new task of committing a Canadian citizen to a common jail. R. C. Miller, formerly president of the Diamond Light & Heating company, of Montreal, was the man in question. He was summoned to appear before the Bar of the House on Tuesday to tell to whom he had paid the sum of \$41,026 for the purpose of securing contracts from the government of Canada between June, 1907, and June, 1911, as had been stated by him on examination before the committee on public accounts on February 14. Mr. Miller through counsel peremptorily declined to answer the question on the ground that it was an interference with his private business. The House thereupon handed him over to the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and he became a prisoner of state, confined within the precincts of the Parliament Buildings, until Thursday night, when, after an all day debate, he was committed to the Carleton County Jail. On the occasion of his second appearance Mr. Miller made a somewhat detailed statement in which he assured the House that no portion of the money had been made to any Senator, member of the House or public servant. His counsel in supplementing this statement maintained that the question which had been put to him by the Speaker did not correctly interpret the evidence given by Mr. Miller before the committee on public accounts. The prisoner and his counsel were ordered to retire and the House for six hours debated a motion to commit him to the county jail. The Opposition maintained that the proceedings had been irregular and that in view of the statement made by the counsel for the prisoner the House should exercise extreme care in arriving at a conclusion on a question which involved the very important consideration of the liberty of the subject. The Ministerialists on the other hand asserted that above all things the dignity of Parliament must be maintained and that the prisoner having been summoned, punishment must be meted out to him, or it would be useless in future to summon members to give evidence before the public accounts committee. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has always been strongly inclined to maintain the dignity of Parliamentary institutions, while criticising the procedure and the wisdom of the government in proposing to commit Mr. Miller to prison did not press his objections to the point of demanding a division. The motion was passed and Mr. Miller was brought into the House to hear his sentence. On Friday morning he was transferred from the House to the county jail, where he is confined and where he is likely to remain until the close of the session unless habeas corpus proceedings, which are about to be taken, bring about his release, or unless he decides to tell Parliament what he did with the money.

COST OF SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

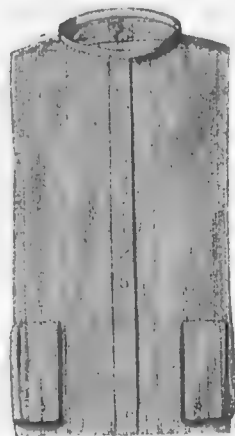
The cost of the South African war was about £223,000,000. The total British force in South Africa on August 1, 1899, was 9,940; total sent there up to May 31, 1902, was 396,021—from Great Britain 337,219, India 18,534, Colonies 30,328; raised in South Africa 52,414; grand total 448,345. There were killed in action 5,744; wounded 22,829; died of wounds or disease in South Africa 16,168. There returned to England, sound, 68,531; invalided, about 75,430; to India 10,134; to colonies, regulars, 3,967, colonials, 12,294; total 170,356. The total Boer force employed in the war has been estimated by competent authorities as about 65,000. Of these, about 3,700 were killed or mortally wounded; about 32,000 were taken prisoners, of whom 700 died. This last, however, is only an estimate. The Boer casualties have never been definitely ascertained. The war lasted from Oct. 11, 1899, when the Boers invaded Natal after the rejection by Great Britain of their ultimatum demanding arbitration, etc., until the signing of the treaty of peace on May 31, 1902.

PASTURING CHARGES

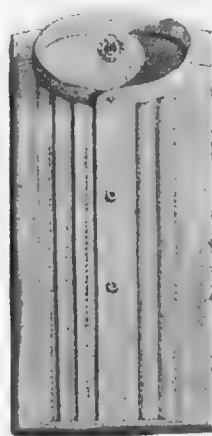
Roy W. Hull, of Ambles, Sask., writes asking what is the customary charge for pasturing the various kinds of stock for the summer season. Will some of our readers kindly write Mr. Hull direct, giving him the desired information?

Special Mail Order Bargains

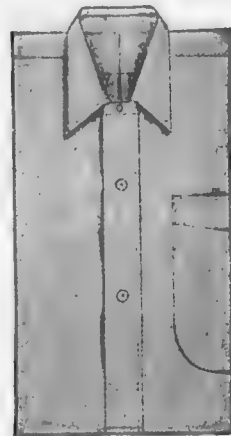
Here are a few specials of limited stock. An early order assures satisfaction and exceptional value



E2-413 — Specialty in Boy's Shirts. Boy's Negligee Shirts, made from fancy Cambric and Oxford cloth, with cuff attached. Sizes 12½ to 14. Reg. 75c. Special 47c



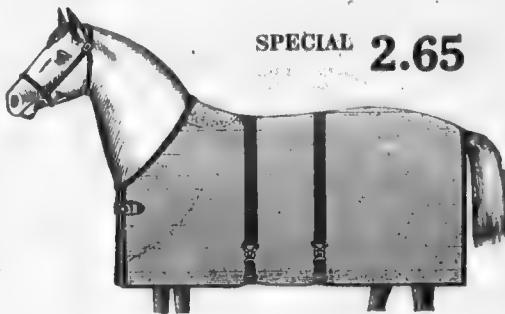
E2-403 — Men's Negligee Shirts. Splendid quality materials, including Chambray's, etc., cuffs attached. In stripes and fancy patterns. All colors. Sizes 14 to 18. Price 85c



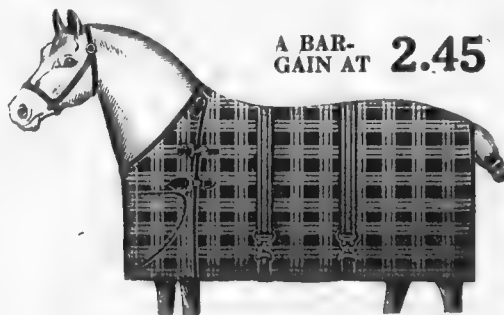
E1-425 — Buckskin Cloth Men's Work Shirts. A shirt with a guarantee. Double stitched throughout, two patch pockets, Double yoke. A large and roomy shirt, guaranteed for 12 months. Sizes 15 to 18. Special at per pair 3.50

Heavy Close Weave Horse Blanket

S2-37.—An extra close weave white duck, full lined with an extra weight Dutch kersey, bound with fancy braid, quilted throughout, well shaped, has snap and dee at breast, full width double stay on. Size 66x72 in. Each 2.65



SPECIAL 2.65



A BARGAIN AT 2.45

Heavy Fancy Check Jute Jacket

S2-41 — An extra heavy fancy check, Jute lined throughout, extra well shaped, fitting close in at the neck, double breasted with snaps to fasten on side, has good double stay on. Size 64x78 in. Each 2.45

Hudson's Bay Quality Spring Grove B

Our Price per Doz. 3.75

S2-85 — Hudson's Bay Quality Spring Grove B. Seamless Grain Bag, capacity two bushels, weight about 18 ounces, per bag; an extra strong bag for the money. Price per 100, 29.95



Hudson's Bay Quality Eagle B

Our Price per Doz. 4.15

S2-86 — Hudson's Bay Quality Eagle B. Seamless Grain Bag, capacity two bushels, weight about 20 ounces, making an extra strong bag. Our price per 100, 33.85



Hudson's Bay W

Our Price per Doz. 3.15

S2-83 — Hudson's Bay W. Seamless Grain Bag, capacity two bushels; weight of single bag about 15 ounces, price per 100, 24.85



Hudson's Bay X

Our Price per Doz. 3.55

S2-84 — Hudson's Bay X. Seamless Grain Bag, capacity two bushels, weight about 16 ounces per bag. Our price per 100, 28.65



THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.
MAIL ORDER DEPT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

BEAUTIFUL SECTION FARM—ALL IN good cultivation. Three hundred acres ready for wheat, can all be sown, no stones, no sloughs; heaviest wheat-growing municipality in Saskatchewan. Ideal for engine. School. Good roads. Six miles thriving town of Cupar, Kirkella branch. Five dollars per acre cash, balance easy. Snap value to good man. Traction outfit if desired. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS—I have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1½ miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-18

FARM FOR SALE—ONE-QUARTER SECTION. Eastern Saskatchewan. Six miles from town, fenced, ninety acres cultivated, forty more can be broken, remainder hayland, thirty acres summerfallow, frame house and stable, good well, telephone, suitable for mixed farming. Twenty dollars per acre, part cash. Write for particulars, H. Fredlund, Dubuc, Sask.

FARMS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND raw prairie, in the famous Kindersley and Beadle District. Farms all near railway and school. J. H. Bailey, Real Estate, Beadle. 10-2

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE miles from Newdale, 160 acres summerfallow, small house, stable, well, \$28 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-18

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, FENCED, half-mile from McAuley. One hundred acres broken. Good pasture, water and buildings. Also stock and implements. Henry Gordon, McAuley, Man. 10-8

HALF-SECTION 10 MILES FROM CITY OR 104 acres beside station on C.N.R., near church, school and post office. Good water, buildings, all fenced. Apply to T. R. Morrison, Prairie Grove, Man. 10-2

TWENTY ACRES LEVEL LAND, ABOUT half under cultivation, balance timber. Small bearing orchard, house, stable, wood shed. Water piped to buildings. Cheap. Particulars, owner, Box 98, Enderby, O'kanagan Valley, B.C. 10-2

MISCELLANEOUS

TO ALBERTA FARMERS:—WE WANT A few straight or mixed cars of grain fit for seed: Oats, wheat (soft varieties preferred), Goose Wheat, Barley, Peas, and Spring Rye. Please send us samples, and state quantity you can supply, and we will name you prices f.o.b. your station. We can only receive shipments from C.P.R. points. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 8-8

FLOUR—FARMERS, BUY FLOUR IN CLUB lots from the Farmer's Mill. Empire Patent, Two-Seventy; Cook's Pride, Two-Fifty; Sweet Home, Two-Thirty. Get prices on car lots. One Northern Milling Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 9-6

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid, send sample; no delay. Put your name and address on outside of sample. The Metcalf Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-11

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Balfour. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 24-11

WANTED—BY THE BIRNIE GRAIN Growers one car of clean oats, half feed and half seed preferable. State prices. Wm. Denoon, Sec. Treas., Birnie, Man. 8-8

AUCTION SALE

HIGH CLASS AUCTION SALE—36 HEAD of horses and colts, including 8 Pure-bred Clydesdales, 2 standard-bred mares; also the Clydesdale stud, Prince's Pride, Imp. (7784) (10855), weight 1,950. Five miles east of Newdale, 4½ north-west Basswood. D. Jameson.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OFF-erings: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Short-horn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-11

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week. 80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.
20c Per Word for 6 Weeks. \$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.
40c Per Word for 13 Weeks. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED GRAIN

GRIMM ALFALFA—A LIMITED QUAN-tity of Home Grown Seed from the genuine Grimm of Excelsior, Minnesota. This is the feed to raise, you need it and we have it. You may have it by securing some seed. Four tons per acre. The feeding value is high, equal to its weight in bran, good for all kinds of stock and fowl. Sample and price on application. Isaac F. Doyle, Avonlea, Sask.

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 28-20

RED FIFE WHEAT, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. This is the strain that won first at Lethbridge; seed was supplied by me. Also a quantity of registered Early Red Fife, with certificate, \$2.00 per bushel. William A. Pain, Howell, Sask.

FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Moisman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-18

SIX THOUSAND BUSHEL THOUSAND Dollar Seed Oats. Original seed from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Write for sample and particulars. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 9-6

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—FREE FROM noxious weeds, 7 cents per lb. Bags free. Shipped over three thousand lbs last year and no complaint. Reference, Sterling Bank, Henry Kinney, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-4

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—\$1.65 PER bushel, f.o.b. Semans, Sask., bags included. Sample on request. G. Grundon, Swannell, Sask. 6-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND FREE from noxious weeds, \$1.30 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Roblin. Reduction on carloads. Sample on application. Arnott Bros., Roblin, Man. 10-2

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.50 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-18

FLAX SEED—97% GERMINATION. NO weeds. Three hundred bushels, \$1.75. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—CLEAN SEED, \$1.50 per bushel. Horace Glover, Redvers, Sask. 8-6

PREMOST FLAX SEED—GROWN ON breaking, \$1.50 per bushel, sacks included. Verburg Bros., Coutts, Alta. 9-2

MENSURY BARLEY FOR SALE—CLEAN, plump, good germination. Price 65 cents per bushel, including bags. Chas. T. Masson, Wood Bay, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF Marquis wheat, free from seeds, at \$1.50 per bushel. W. H. Brown, Souris, Man. 6-6

MARQUIS—ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL—Guaranteed pure. Sample on request. S. Tatham, Kelliker, Sask. 8-8

SEED GRAIN

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE.—THREE THOU-sand bushels of Garton's Abundance Oats. Pure seed of high quality, ripened before frost. Sixty cents. Car lots fifty cents. f.o.b. Sedgewick. Also improved Red Fife Wheat, hand selected and propagated according to Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules. My multiplying field yielded thirty-nine bushels per acre from one bushel's sowing. Price one-fifty per bus., sacks extra. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—ABOUT 1,000 bushels choice seed grown strictly on breaking, absolutely pure, in lots of 10 and 20 bushels and upwards. Price \$1.65 per bushel, new cotton bags included. \$1.40 per bushel on premises, Sec. 33, Tp. 26, Rge. 29, Roblin; or \$1.40 in bulk on track by the carlot. F.O.B. Roblin. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. T. Bultin, Roblin, Manitoba. 8-8

MARQUIS, \$1.10, RE-CLEANED. 99% pure, bags ten cents per bushel extra. Will deliver to most stations for \$1.40, bags included. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alta. 7-6

SENSATION OATS, 45 CENTS PER BUS. Perfectly clean. First prize seed fair two years together. Frank Peake, Killwinning, Sask. 8-6

SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR. HEAVY cropper, 42 lbs bushel, 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c, f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 800 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-18

FIRST PRIZE CENTURY OATS—TWENTY-five hundred bushels. Government germination test, ninety-eight per cent. Forty cents per bushel, bags free. Car lots, thirty-five cents, Stavely. Tyson, Stavely, Alta. 9-2

MARQUIS WHEAT—STRONG SEED—Re-ceived full score for purity Daysland Seed Fair. Re-cleaned. \$1.25 per bushel. Sample on application. Moore & Sons, Daysland, Alta. 6-6

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED BUSHEL Siberian Timothy Seed, Ten Dollars per hundred. Sacks extra. J. Byer, Granum, Alta. 9-4

MARQUIS WHEAT, PURITY AND GER-mination guaranteed—\$1.25 per bushel, sacks furnished. R. G. Mann, Beatty, Sask. 9-4

COMMON FLAX, HIGH GERMINATION. Good honest seed. Weeds were pulled. One-fifty, sacked. Samples. J. A. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 1-8

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYEGRASS SEED—Good, clean. Ten dollars hundred lbs., bags extra. Geo. Lane, McTaggart, Sask. 10-6

GARTON'S NO. 46 WHEAT, \$1.25 P-2 bushel. No. 22 Oats, 45c per bushel, bags extra. Clean. Andrew Walton, Bryant, Sask. 6-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—Re-cleaned, weighs 67 lbs. to bushel, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. J. R. Booth, Raymond, Sask. 6-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, CLEANED—\$1.00 PER bushel, f.o.b. Strome. Bags extra. John Spohn, Strome, Alta. 10-6

PRESTON WHEAT—FREE FROM FOUL seeds. F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND CLEAN, \$1.50. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

GOOD FLAX FOR SALE—WRITE FOR sample. John G. Lowe, Chaplin, Sask.

SEED GRAIN

SEVERAL CARLOADS OF GARTON'S NO. 22 Oats. These oats have yielded over one hundred bushels per acre for three years in succession and have never lodged at any time on fallow. They are bred from Abundance, Banner and Tartar King, three of the best known varieties. It will pay you to have some of these oats. 50c per bus. Saltcoats. C. Partridge. 8-4

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON CLEAN land, graded a very good 1 Northern, weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. Recleaned and sacked, \$1.75 a bushel, f.o.b. Brownlee, Sask. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Special rate for carload lots on application to Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 5-6

PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.00 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 5-6

STANLEY WHEAT—GROWN ON SUMMER fallow. Yield fifty-three bushels per acre. Re-cleaned and bagged. \$1.10 per bushel at Langdon. L. McKinnon, Langdon, Alta.

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—GROWN on new land, \$1.30 per bushel. Sample on request. P. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-6

MARQUIS WHEAT.—TRUE TO VARIETY. Grown on breaking, no noxious weeds. \$1.50 bushel sacked. Sample on request. T. McNeill, Roblin, Man. 5-6

MARQUIS WHEAT.—GROWN ON BREAK-ing. Second prize at seed fair, \$1.60 per bushel, bags included. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 5-6

O.A.C. BARLEY NO. 21.—SEED DIRECT from Toronto. It led at Brandon Experimental Farm by seven bushels. Ripens early and grows a long, stiff straw. Prices, terms and sample on application. I. W. Mann, Medora, Man. 6-6

MY MARQUIS WHEAT IS HARD TO BEAT. Clean, pure, plump, re-cleaned seed, \$1.25, bags extra. Life membership Grain Growers' association with 200 bushels. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask. 6-6

GARTON'S 22 OATS, GROWN FROM PEDI-gree seed on new breaking. Extra fine seed, free from weeds, cleaned, 50c per bushel, f.o.b. Grainger, sacks extra. Sample on application. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 6-6

FLA SEED—CHOICE HAND PICKED, free from noxious weeds, \$1.75 per bushel. Send for sample. Harley, Newton and Law, Richard, Sask. 6-8

WANTED—WESTERN RYE AND BROME grass. Good clean seed. Send samples, prices and quantities to Wm. Rennie Co. Limited, 894 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 6-11

SIXTY DAY OATS—RIPEN TIME SUM-mer fallow; destroy weeds, 75c. Marquis Wheat, \$1.25. Mensury Barley, 60c. Cleaned. Coward, Juniata, Sask. 6-6

FOR SALE.—A QUANTITY OF GARTON'S No. 22 Oats, thoroughly cleaned, yielded 95 bus. acre. New bags free, 90c per bushel, F.O.B. Edam, Sask. Y. Steglimis. 9-8

MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.25 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 7-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—Re-cleaned, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. J. R. Booth, Raymond, Sask. 9-2

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FOR SALE

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Hardy northern grown stock. Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary, Clyde Warfield and other leading varieties. Price \$10.00 per thousand, express charges prepaid. 10% discount on orders with remittance in full received before March 20th. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C. 10-10

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

No. 1 SEASONED WHITE POPLAR CORD-wood, \$2.50 per cord, F.O.B. St. Louis. H. Vosper, St. Louis, Man. 9-6

STRAYED

STRAYED, OVER A YEAR AGO—BAY gelding, coming four years old, star, and light hairy legs. Branded VB on left shoulder. Reward given leading to recovery of same. Van Sickle Bros., Airdrie, Alta. 8-3

SEED GRAIN

The reduced freight rate of one-half on seed grain is in effect on all Canadian Railroads and applies on either car lots or less—shipment to be made between the dates of January 1, and May 31, 1913.

If you have any grain that is better than usual you should sell it for seed. Put a small advertisement on our Farmers' Market Place page and it will sell it all.

BUTTER

BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-11.

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

PURE - BRED BARRED ROCKS AND White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets For Sale—Bred from Hawkins' New York and Boston prize winners, but Saskatchewan raised. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 10-3

WHEN IN DOUBT—ORDER YOUR WHITE Wyandottes from us. We'll give you better birds for the money than anyone ever sold us. R. K. Baker, Waseca, Sask.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN, ROSE Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. One-fifty each. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 7-6

BLACK ORPINGTONS, CHOICE COCKER- els for sale. Eggs in season. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, TWO DOL- lars each. Tamworths for sale. James Honeyman, Fairfax, Man. 8-3

EARLY HATCHED BRONZE TURKEYS— Prize strain. Healthy. Price moderate. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—TWO Dollars each. Henry Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 9-6

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD COCKERELS for sale. Two dollars. Dan. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 10-2

MOOPA FARM—A FEW RUNNER DRAKES for sale at \$1.50 each. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 9-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE— Well marked. \$2 each. A. W. Smith, Bagot, Man.

3 THOROUGHBRED BRONZE GOBBLERS —\$4 each. Mrs. Swanick, Govan, Sask.

HORSES

FOR SALE — CLYDESDALE STALLION Vulcan 2nd. Was champion as a 3-year-old at Regina fair, when owned by P. M. Bredt. For prices and terms apply to Walter W. Thompson, Riga, Sask. 9-6

THREE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STAL- lions, age four, six, ten; sound; guaranteed breeders, for sale. For prices apply McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 6-6

FOR SALE—CARLOAD OF CLYDE COLTS rising four years old. Farmers club together and buy direct from the rancher. These are hay fed and are fit to go to work. Chas. H. Levis, Piapot, Sask. 10-2

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. O. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

FOR SALE — IMPORTED PERCHERON stallion, Flambeau. Eight years old, sound. Guaranteed breeder. Four years on present route. Weight 1,850. Price \$1,500. Thos. A. Lackie, McCreary, Man. 8-4

BIG IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS. Shorthorn bulls and Berkshire boars. Can ship on G.T.P. or C.P.R. Write me your wants. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 6-6

PURE BRED REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Stallion, rising 2 years old, for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 9-6

SWINE

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man. has for sale twenty Yorkshire sows. Bred to farrow in April. 9-4

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK., BREEDER of Berkshire Swine. 18-11

LUMBER AND POSTS

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS IN car lots. C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 10-4

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED—STATE SALARY and qualifications. Commence at once. Apply Wm. C. Babcock, Grassy Lake, Alta. 9-2

FARM HANDS WANTED

WANTED SOON — TWO GOOD FARM hands, one good gas tractioneer and one cook. Good wages to right parties. Stanley Clarke, Froude P.O., Sask.

CATTLE

FULL BLOOD HEREFORD BULLS FOR sale—Eight to thirteen months old, inspection solicited. See them or address Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-6

FOR SALE CHEAP—20 YOUNG REGISTER- ed Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 6-11

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-11

HERE'S A SNAP—HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO years, good color, from good producing stock, \$75.00. Thos. Venables, Fork River, Man. 7-6

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEINS—PURE-BRED—WHITE FOR prices and terms. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 10-6

PURE BRED JERSEY BULL FOR SALE— Henry Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 6-6

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

DOGS

SCOTCH COLLIES — WORKERS. PUPS and bred females. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta. 9-2

FARM MACHINERY

START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE EASILY. Quickly, coldest weather. Make device yourself. Send dollar bill in envelope for full instructions. Money back if won't work. Addison Johnston, Box E, Stettler, Alta. 20-18

OUTFIT COMPLETE—20 H.P. INTERNA- tional Tractor; 27-42 Aultman-Taylor Separator, all attachments; 5-furrow P. & O. Engine Plows. All in excellent condition. Price, entire outfit, \$2,800. Ohberg and Nyberg Bros., Amisk, Alta. 9-4

SAMPLE ENGINES AT SPECIAL PRICES— 1½, 3½ and 6 H.P. sizes. They have been slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new before leaving our factory. Prices and further particulars on request. The Page Wire Fence Company Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 9-4

22-45 HART-PARE TRACTOR, 32-50 AULT- man Taylor Separator, 8-bottom 14-in. John Deere plow. Outfit just like new, used only two short seasons. Will sell whole or separate. Reason for selling—want a big threshing outfit. Frank Kubesh, Grafton, North Dakota. 10-2

FOR SALE—25 H.P. INTERNATIONAL Tractor, Aultman-Taylor Separator, 8-furrow Cockshutt plows. Will sell one or all cheap for quick sale. John Steele, Birch Creek, Sask. 9-6

INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE TRACTOR. 25 B.H.P., run 35 days; Cockshutt 8-bottom breaker; P. & O. 5-bottom breaker. Practically new. Cheap. Box 225, Lewvan, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—MARSHALL OIL TRACTOR. 30-60 H.P. Used two seasons. Cheap. Box 43, Carlstadt, Alta. 7-6

30-60 OIL PULL RUMELY ENGINE AND 8-plow John Deere Gang, almost new. H. Vosper, St. Louis, Man. 9-6

FOR SALE—ONE POWER WELL BORING machine, run one season. A snap. Apply to George Hyde, Wapella, Sask. 7-6

GASOLINE ENGINE OUTFIT WANTS jobs of breaking in Saskatchewan. Write S. Ruth, Kellie, Man.

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR and Royal Russets. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-18

FARM LABOR

Farmers should be careful to note that it is the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, that is bringing farm laborers from Great Britain—not The Guide. Those in Manitoba wanting farm labor should write to the Association. In Saskatchewan farmers should write to the Department of Agriculture, Regina. Do not send such letters to The Guide, as The Guide is not engaged in this work.

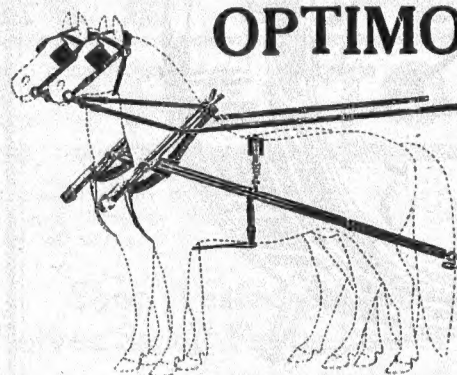
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Hames: 3 Concord bolt
Traces: 1½in 3 ply lugs
Bellybands: 1½in. folded
Martingales: 1½in. good stock
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With Collars - - - - \$29.75
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Steel Hames, extra - - - 1.00
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D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager, 101 Donahue Block, Regina

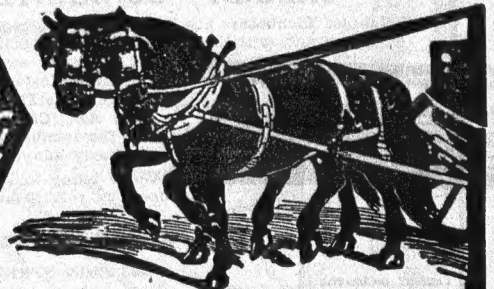
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Under the Auspices of The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association

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If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today or send in your order and save time. Write us today. **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.** Don't delay.

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Use Big Ben All Day Long

Big Ben not only gets you up on time every morning, but he serves the whole family all day long as a reliable clock to tell the right time by.

He's really two good clocks in one—a crackerjack of a time-keeper—a crackerjack of an alarm.

He can ring you up in the morning just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half minute for all of ten minutes.

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Then when you're up and doing,

carry Big Ben downstairs into the living room so that the whole family can use him to tell the right time by. He stands seven inches tall and his great big open face can be seen distinctly across the largest room.

Big Ben is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

He is sold by 6,000 Canadian dealers. His price is \$1.00 anywhere. If you can't find him at your dealer's, a money order mailed to his designers, *Westco, La Salle, Illinois*, will send him anywhere you say, express charges prepaid.

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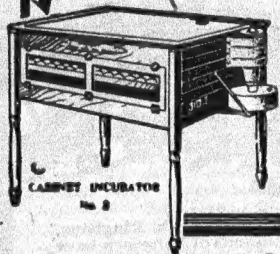
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Hundreds of farmers right now are making from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides keeping up their farm work, making wells with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road; Bores slate, coal, soapstone—everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking—rotates its own drill.

20 years actual service all over the world have proven this the fastest and most convenient well machine made. Easy terms. Write for catalog.

LISLE M'F'G. CO., Box 140 Clarinda, Iowa.



SEED SHOULD BE TESTED

From the results of tests made upon samples of grain from all parts of Alberta and various portions of Saskatchewan, there is now no longer any doubt that much of this is unfit for seed purposes and that farmers are taking a serious risk in sowing it before they have had a test made for vitality. This refers particularly to oats and barley. As we have pointed out before, oats, though perfectly plump and to all outward appearances sound, may be quite unfit for seed, due to the germ having been killed by frost.

In order to avoid the serious loss which would result from the sowing of bad seed, the Dominion Department of Agriculture announces that samples will be tested free of charge by the Seed Laboratory, Calgary, and sample bags supplied without cost to all who apply for them. All that is necessary on the farmer's part is to send in the seed (about 1000 grains), place a two cent stamp on each sample and his name and address in one corner, together with a distinguishing mark when more than one sample is sent. Such samples should be sent to the Seed Laboratory, Calgary, where they will be tested and a report sent to the sender in about fourteen days.

GRAIN INSPECTION FOR JANUARY 1913 AND 1912

Spring Wheat

Grade	1913	1912
1 Man. Hard	12	...
1 Man. Nor.	830	127
2 Man. Nor.	3,198	753
3 Man. Nor.	2,470	1,897
No. 4	583	1,449
No. 5	132	848
No. 6	117	972
Feed	52	731
Rej. 1	...	17
Rej. 2, Smutty	146	39
No grade	2,400	1,195
Rejected	204	191
Condemned	...	33
N. E. G.	3	...
Cleanings	10	...

Total Cars Spring Wheat 10,157 8,252
Total Cars Winter Wheat 110 162

Total Cars Wheat 10,267 8,414

Oats

	1913	1912
1 C.W.	...	6
2 C.W.	721	325
3 C.W.	95	102
Ex. 1 Feed	612	406
1 Feed	256	428
2 Feed	131	73
Rejected	25	19
No Grade	1,032	333
Condemned	1	2
Mixed Grain	21	1

Total Cars 2,894 1,695

Barley

3 Ex. C.W.	15	3
3 C.W.	546	170
4 C.W.	289	67
Rejected	62	20
No Grade	224	17
Feed	19	16
Cleanings	2	...

Total Cars 1,157 293

Flax

1 N.W.C.	1,331	81
2 C.W.	257	149
3 C.W.	62	...
Rejected	17	122
No Grade	105	30
Condemned	1	16

Total Cars 1,773 398

Rye 3 7

Total Cars all Grains 16,094 10,807

FALLING OFF IN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

March 3. — Homestead entries in Western Canada for the last calendar year totalled 35,516, a decrease of 3,344, as compared with 1911. The decrease indicates the increasing difficulty of finding suitable homesteads in the Prairie Provinces still within reasonable distance of districts now served by the railways. The homestead entries last year were distributed by provinces as follows: Manitoba, 3,133; Saskatchewan, 18,425; Alberta, 13,646; British Columbia, 312.

Co-operative Banks for Canada

Continued from Page 28

—and that was one of the chief objections raised to the Bill that was before this House; but the total amount withdrawn since 1901 amounts to only \$9,950, or not much more than twelve per cent. of the total amount paid in. The balance on hand of share capital is \$124,931.29, and the total amount of share capital paid in when this House had the matter under consideration before was only some \$44,000, so that from the tremendous advance made by this one institution in the town of Levis, there is a lesson which we can take some instruction from. The total amount of deposits—because, as I have stated these banks have power to receive deposits, but only from their own members living within the circumscribed area in which the bank operates—the total amount of deposits is \$549,699 or about four times the total amount of the share capital. The amount of deposits withdrawn was \$493,190, leaving a balance of \$56,208.77. The loans—and this is what they are organized for—the loans amounted to a grand total of \$989,079.41, or almost \$1,000,000 of loans made by this small co-operative bank at Levis within a period of about ten years, and all these loans were made in very small amounts. As a matter of fact the total number of loans made by that bank was five thousand six hundred and seventy, and of that number three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six consisted of loans of between one dollar and one hundred dollars.

Loss Unknown

From these figures can be obtained a very clear idea of the nature of the business done and of the nature of the need satisfied by these small banks. The interest charged, according to the evidence before the special committee of this House, averaged up to that time at the rate of six and a fraction per cent., and they pay their shareholders five per cent. on their money and have accumulated at the present time a large and substantial reserve. They pay their depositors three per cent. as in the other banks. Now, an important thing in connection with this is, that not one cent has been lost by any of the one hundred and five co-operative institutions in the province of Quebec, which for some ten years have been doing business. It is also a fact that not one cent has been lost by any co-operative bank that has ever done business in the Dominion of Canada. What I mean by that is, that the small individual borrower, the man who borrows on his honesty of character, the man in whom his neighbors have confidence and who borrows a small amount to buy his tools or his implements, has proven true to his trust and in no case has there been a loan made where the borrower has failed to return it. There has not been one cent lost in loans in all the years of the operation of these banks, and under the aegis of their statute in the province of Quebec they have increased from six in the year 1907 to one hundred and five in the year 1913. Mr. Meighen also spoke of the possibility in the future of organizing co-operative land banks for the purpose of making long term loans at low rates of interest on the security of land, but said in the present unsettled condition of land values the time had not yet come for the application of this principle.

In conclusion he said: I do not expect to see the institution of any millenium by this system but I do look for substantial relief. They have done much in fifty years for the creation of wealth in one way. They have not made any huge fortunes, it is true, but they have done what is infinitely better, they have added many millions to the modest fortune of many people. They have done much in the creation of wealth, but they have done greater service in what is a far better cause, in a cause that is challenging attention today, in tones more imperative than ever before in history, the if they have done that in other countries of the distribution of wealth; and tries let us enlist their services in this.

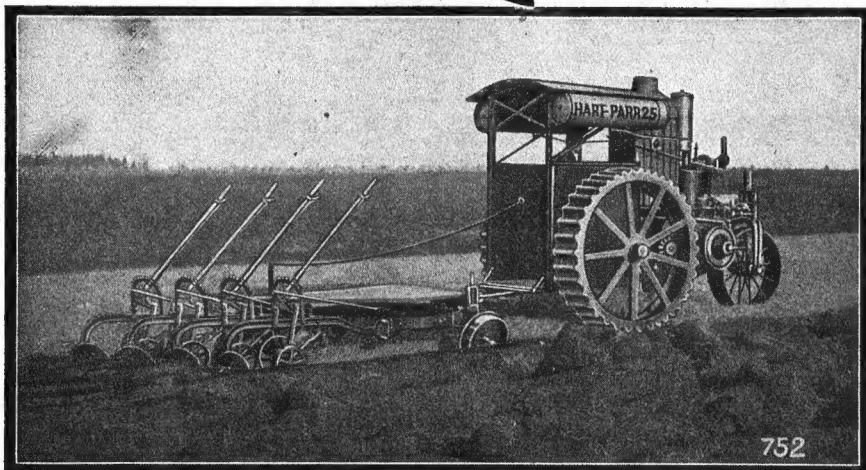
He who boasts of his descent praises the deeds of another.—Seneca.

25
Brake Horse
Power Outfit

Here's a **SMALL TRACTOR!** Just Like the One
You've Often Wished You Could Find. It's a

HART-PARR -OIL TRACTOR-

This addition to the long established and old reliable Hart-Parr line is our answer to the constantly increasing demand for a medium power tractor. A tractor built especially for farms as small as 160 acres.



Shop Tested—Field Tried Solves Small Farm Power Problems

Many inexperienced builders have rushed pell-mell into the field with untried, untested small size tractors. Even with our many years of tractor building experience we were not satisfied to do this. First, we gave long, careful thought to the power problems of the small farm. We studied the requirements from every angle. Then we designed and built this 25 B.H.P. tractor especially to meet these conditions. Next, we gave this tractor a thorough searching shop and field test. Step by step, we modified and strengthened it. No guess work at any stage.

Costs Little—Pays Out Big

And now that we, ourselves, are convinced that this new Twenty-five is right, we offer it to the farmer as the only small tractor that really is efficient, reliable and economical in every respect. It's a profitable investment on farms of 160 to 320 acres. And the price is within reach of the small farmer's pocket book.

Great Strength—Light Weight

The same general features of construction which have made our 30, 40 and 60 B.H.P. outfits so successful, are all embodied in this new Hart-Parr model. It will easily take the place of 10 sturdy horses and do the work better, quicker and cheaper. It uses CHEAPEST KEROSENE for fuel

at all loads, and is oil cooled. It has two working speeds—1.8 and 2.6 miles per hour. It is built almost entirely of steel, thus insuring greatest strength with light weight. Drive wheels are equipped with our wonderful wave form lugs, making the tractor well fitted for work on soft soil.

A Self-Lift Plow, Too

The Hart-Parr-Sattley Self Lift Plow (see illustration), is built especially for use with the Hart-Parr Twenty-five. No other self lift plow is designed with so many fine features; none works so efficiently behind a tractor.

The two equipments are big winners and big money makers. In combination, they form a strictly One-Man Outfit. You can operate both the tractor and plows right from the engine platform.

Let Us Tell You

- more about the important features of this new tractor and self lift plow. Write today for special circular.

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*Here Are Just a Few of the Many
Superior Features Built Into the
Hart-Parr-Sattley Self-Lift Plow*

①

GREAT STRENGTH AND SIMPLICITY. No cumbersome construction. No excessive weight.

LARGE CLEARANCE. No chance for clogging in trashy soil.

②

THREE WHEEL TRUCK. Affords excellent support over entire frame. Frame cannot sag and throw rear plows out of adjustment. Furrows are all turned to same depth.

③

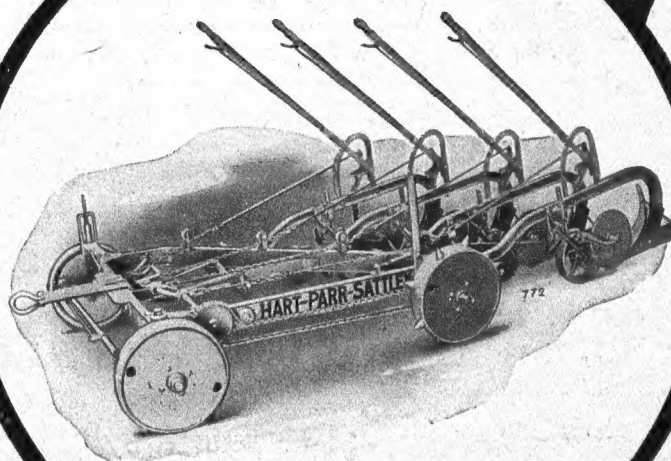
FURROW WHEEL. No need to steer the plow. The engine may swing a foot or more to either side, but the furrow wheel keeps the plows in the furrows. Enables plow to work close into fence corners, or make field turns and still maintain uniform furrows.

④

HAND LIFT AS WELL AS SELF LIFT.

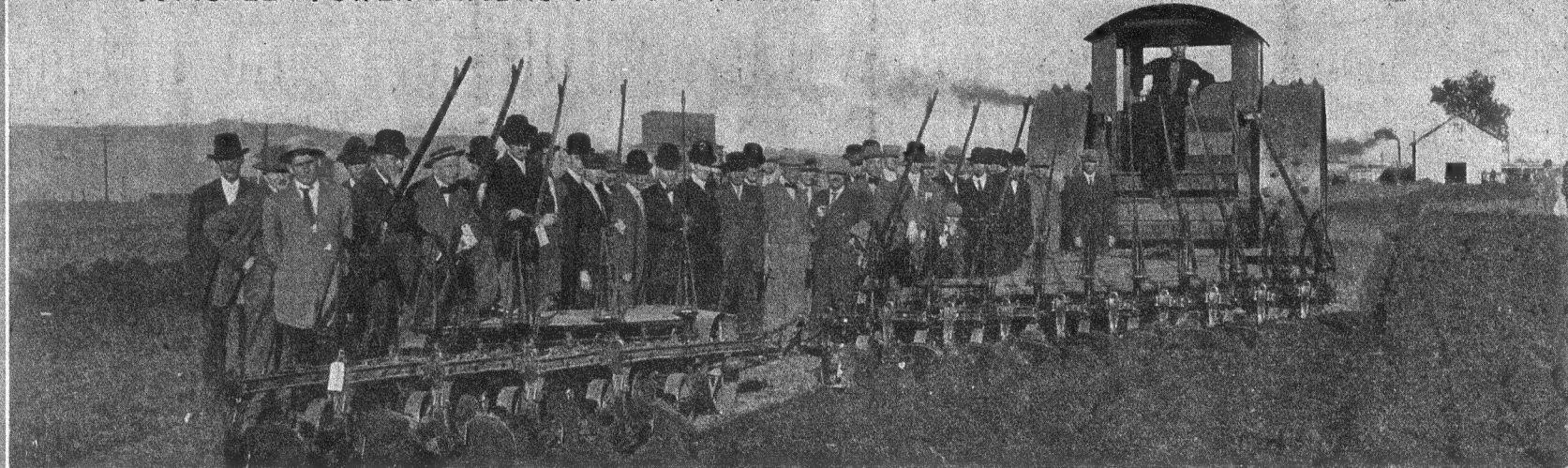
⑤

The hand and automatic lift features are independent of one another. Should any bottom clog or meet an obstruction, the hand lift enables you to clean or release any individual bottom without lifting the entire plow.



Plow Platform Removed Showing Mechanism

A PIONEER POWER DEMONSTRATION WITH 15 BREAKING PLOWS IN TIMOTHY SOD



Here's a Tractor That Paid For Itself and Then Some In One Season's Work

SEVERSON BROS., of Waldville, Sask., purchased a Pioneer "30" last spring. In their first season's work they earned---job plowing and threshing---**\$13,756.00**

Waldville, Sask., Jan. 24, 1913.

Pioneer Tractor Co., Ltd.,
Calgary, Alta.
Gentlemen -

We are very pleased to advise you that we have had great success with our tractor since we purchased it.

We job plowed 960 acres for customers, for which we received on an average \$3.50 per acre, all told \$3456.00. After this we made a threshing run of 117000 bushels of grain, for which we received \$10300.00. We in addition to this broke 40 acres of our own land, threshed 11000 bushels of grain for ourselves, besides doing all our own hauling. We are 70 miles from R.R. station - Gull Lake Sask., all of which work cost us nothing as it was paid for out of our profits from custom work. We entirely paid for our engine out of our first season's custom profits. Our own work cost us nothing as our job profits also paid for it, and besides we had a big profit left.

As we never had any gas tractor experience before, we consider this result mighty good. We have almost all other kinds of machines in our neighborhood but none have done as well as our Pioneer "30" and we heartily recommend it, as we believe it the best machine on the market and know it to be a great money maker.

Yours for success
SEVERSON BROS.
Per

Henry J. Severson

THEY WRITE "IT'S A MONEY-MAKER"
READ FOR YOURSELF
HERE'S THE LETTER

High Grade Construction and Exclusive Mechanical
Superiorities not found in ordinary Tractors
makes this service possible

THERE'S \$1,025.00 WORTH IN THE PIONEER "30"
DON'T FORGET THIS

Eight Exclusive Pioneer Superiorities

1. Vibrationless four-cylinder double-opposed motor.
2. All gears entirely encased—run in oil baths.
3. All transmission gears machine cut from solid steel.
4. No troublesome power-losing bevel transmission gears.
5. All working parts, including motor, entirely housed.
6. Three forward gear shifts, providing big speed range.
7. Non-corrosive sectional radiator of brass and copper.
8. Comfortable operator's cab—can be entirely enclosed.

The Pioneer "30"--A Tractor Willing to be Judged by what it Does

Manufactured by
The Pioneer Tractor Co., Ltd.
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Service Station: Regina, Sask.

CUT OUT, SIGN AND MAIL

PIONEER TRACTOR CO., LTD.
201 Alberta Loan Building, Calgary, Alta.

Kindly mail me full particulars of the Pioneer "30" Farm Tractor.

My Name is.....

My P.O. is..... My Province is.....

I farm..... acres.

G.G.G. 3-5-13